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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.]

WHY NOT DISSOLVE PARLIAMENT?

RUMOURS have lately been prevalent that it is the intention of the Government to dissolve Parliament. We are not aware whether the rumours are entitled to credit; but we think we are justified in stating that, whether well or ill founded, they give expression to a strong popular feeling; and that, if the Government were so advised, and would issue an appeal to the country, demanding its aid in the vigorous prosecution of the war, a Parliament would be returned of which the composition would embolden and inspire the friends of justice and freedom in every part of Europe, and strike more terror into the councils of Russia than the raising by the Allies of another army of 100,000 men, and the dispatch of another fleet to the Baltic or to the Euxine.

Why should not the Government take this step? The management of the war, under the auspices of Lord Palmerston, betokens the man of heart as well as the man of genius; the man for whom no detail is too small, and no effort too gigantic. Yet it can scarcely be asserted that the great bulk of our public men are inspired with his high sentiments; or that there is not a compact body of men in the House of Commons whose personal ambition is larger than their patriotism, or who ignore patriotism alto-

gether and sympathise with the enemies of their country. The present Parliament is so constituted—so evenly trimmed between the great contending parties in the State—that this knot of factious and fractious men, increased as it is from time to time by blunderers and pedants, who make mistakes and cannot forgive their country for finding them out, may at any time have it in its power, by a temporary manœuvre, or vote upon a secondary question, to overthrow the present Administration. Any one who has eyes to see and ears to hear cannot but be aware of the efforts made by these men to carry out their objects, which are as shortsighted and suicidal as they are mean and paltry. The peace or which they clamour is peace by submission to a rapacious and aggressive foe—peace by betrayal of the interests of Europe—peace for the sake of the corn trade with Odessa—peace for the sake of fewer taxes—peace for the sake of the till—peace at any price consistent with the existence of the nation. Nay, we doubt whether national existence would be too heavy a price to pay in the estimation of men who cannot see that honour and justice are the bulwarks of great States, and that no nation can long retain its independence when its leading men are governed by no higher principles and motives than those of the shop, and do not consider slavery and degradation to be evils and calamities

far more deplorable than the worst horror with which war can afflict us.

A bad impression is created throughout Europe by the efforts of these pugnacious disputants, and by the uncertain breath of our Parliamentary system. When a man who is known to have been once powerful in this country, to have been the High Priest of public opinion, to have led one of the greatest and most successful agitations for the redress of a social wrong that was ever known among a free people, indites a letter to state that "in his conscience" he believes the present war "to be more unnecessary, rash, and aimless, than any in our history, and which, for the visionary objects avowed by its advocates, has had no parallel since the Crusades," the Emperor of Russia may well take heart, and discover a ray of hope amid the darkness that surrounds him. The balance of his mind, swayed to peace by continued reverses and humiliations, and the growing misery of his people, will sway to the other side, if he can persuade himself that Mr. Cobden, the chosen representative of one of the largest and most intelligent constituencies of England, represents, in the sentence we have quoted, the opinions of those who sent him to Parliament, or of any considerable section of the British people. If he reflect at the same time that one of the members for the great and renowned



KINBU' N THE SPIT BATTERY. — ODCHAKOFF IN THE DISTANCE. — ENGRAVED BY J. A. CROWE — (SEE PAGE 351.)



FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

WE are come to the conclusion, or à peu près, of the Palais d'Industrie. On the 31st ultimo took place the sitting of the Imperial Commission charged to discuss the question of the prolongation of the Exhibition. The general opinion has long been that such a step was not merely difficult but impossible; but the Emperor having issued a formal order that the affair should be minutely examined into, and the pros and cons properly studied before coming to a conclusion, the order was obeyed; and, the result of the investigations being submitted to the Emperor, he accorded the authority to commence the work of demolition—for so indeed it may be termed. Their Imperial Majesties on that day visited the Palace in detail. Two hours were spent in the examination, and hardly were the doors closed after their departure when the order was issued to the workmen waiting on the spot to begin the removal of all the contents of the Transsept. The labour continued through the night, railways being established the whole length of the Nave; the transport of the larger objects was effected with wonderful ease and celerity; and in the morning this part of the building was no longer recognisable. The galleries as yet remain untouched, and the public are admitted as before to visit them. In this portion of the building no productions seem to have had so immense a sale as the muslin embroideries. There is hardly a single object, from collars of a few francs to handkerchiefs of £40 or £50, and even higher, that is not marked "vendu." Some of the nations—among others the Egyptians—have refused to sell anything whatsoever. The Tunisian bitrines are objects of great interest to the female part of the community, as they contain a variety of rich stuffs; and more especially the beautiful white bournouses that form such exquisite draperies to cover an opera or soirée toilet: these are selling at sixty francs; and are, as may be supposed, in great request. On the 1st instant their Majesties paid their farewell visit to the Building, and traversed the whole of the galleries, particularly examining the English, Belgian, Swiss, and Lyonesse departments. Nearly all the expedition was performed by the Empress on foot; and, after a short rest in her boudoir, her Majesty bade farewell to the building, and returned to St. Cloud. The Princess Mathilde has since visited the Belgian compartment, where she has made various purchases.

An idea, started some time since, of removing the Bourse to the Palais d'Industrie, gains considerable ground, the present building being of a space much too limited fully to answer the purposes required. It is said that various petitions are likely to be addressed to the Government on the subject. In reply to the question—What, then, is to be done with the Bourse? it is suggested that it becomes the emplacement of the Grand Opéra, and that the building which that now occupies shall be pulled down, and by the sale of the large and immensely valuable space of ground it occupies the Government may be enabled to do more than cover the expenses of the removal.

It is expected that the winter will be most prolific in official fêtes, the Emperor having intimated that the handsome salaries accorded to the high dignitaries of Court and State have been given with a view to such a result. The example has already been set by M. de Morny, who opened his salons at the Présidence de la Chambre for an artistic soirée: at this were present nearly all the principal artists and men of letters, foreign as well as native, now in Paris. The concert named to take place on the 16th, the day following the distribution of the recompenses at the Exhibition, is but the first of a series of them, taking place on as many consecutive days. At this will preside Hector Berlioz, with 1250 performers. The concert of the 25th will be a third repetition of the first. On the 20th and 22nd the same artists will perform fragments of the "Desert" and "Christophe Colomb," under the direction of Félicien David. The Orpheonists and the foreign and departmental Choral Societies, forming a collection of nearly 3000 voices, will be heard on the Sundays, and on the other days military bands and theatrical orchestras will perform, presided over by Sax, Berlioz, Félicien David, &c. During all this time the decorations prepared for the fête of the 15th will remain untouched. The tickets for the first concert will be three francs; those for the others, one or two. The Prince Napoleon, in announcing the method adopted for the distribution of invitations for the 15th, declares that, in order to prevent jealousies or personal dissatisfaction, he begs to decline himself according any billets; and states that no applications for such will be answered.

The winter is setting in with more severity than usual in point of cold, and a little snow has fallen. On the whole, however, the weather is tolerably fine, and it is to be hoped we may later be spared the intense rigours that the two preceding winters have brought us, after a commencement much milder than that of the present one.

We may be permitted to cite among the revolutions effected in the domain of elegance and luxury that introduced by M. Alexandre in the manufacture of fans. This graceful and coquettish appendage to feminine toilet has, under his hand, been transformed from a mere toy to an elaborate and valuable work of Art. In order to carry out his idea on the subject, M. Alexandre has called in the aid of such artists as Horace Vernet, Diaz, Celestin Nanteuil, Eugène Lami, Hamon, Belort, Fleury, Bouchardy, &c., &c., to paint the parchments, while the sticks are carved and decorated by the best workers in the art that can be found. These fans are divided into four categories: in the first, the pictures are the original works of the artists before named, and no duplicates exist of them; the mountings are of the most exquisite workmanship, and are enriched with jewels; the price of them amounts to as much as 10,000 francs. In the second class, the paintings are by less celebrated artists, and are sometimes original, sometimes copies of the works of masters. The prices vary from 1000 to 5000 francs. The third class consists of copies of the two first, which cost from 3 to 500 francs; and the fourth are such as are intended for general sale and exportation—their price varies from 30 to 80 francs.

On Tuesday a report was current in Paris that the Emperor had been wounded in the shoulder by a ball from another would-be assassin.

At the theatres the "Barbire" has a considerable success at the Italiens, though the universal opinion is that Mario has greatly lost, and is merely a *souvenir* of his former self. At the Odéon, "La Raisin," by M. Roger de Beauvoir, draws large and admiring audiences.

No less than forty-four butchers were last week brought before the police tribunal for offences against the new regulations.

THE SANTHAL INSURRECTION.—STATE OF INDIA.—The insurrection is dying out, and from the great difficulty of getting at the worst of the criminals, the enormous slaughter that must follow the punishment of the whole of those engaged, and the measureless amount of folly as well as fanaticism manifested throughout, Government seems anxious to deal as lightly as possible with the insurgents. Disturbances at present seem quieted in Oude, the malcontents not yet being quite prepared to hurry on the impending annexation. All is tranquil throughout British Burmah, the Embassy has reached Ava, and the King has appointed the new moon as the most auspicious period for their reception. The disturbances in the Mahee Kaunta, mentioned in our last, turned out as we expected, a mere local squabble of very small account. As no guess can be formed in India how large a conflagration a small spark may kindle, Major Wallace acted wisely in summoning from Baroda a force sufficient to crush any amount of insubordination. The Artillery marched fifty miles in forty-eight consecutive hours—a warning for the future of how quickly the means of suppressing revolt can be brought to bear on the spot.—*Bombay Times*, Oct. 2.

A company has been formed at Milan for establishing steam navigation on the Lake of Lugano.

During last week, in consequence of the number of vessels requiring assistance, the Deal boatmen earned between £3000 and £4000, nearly the whole of which has been already paid them.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

The news from the Camp is without interest. The apprehension of a Russian attack, which was strong enough to stop the embarkation of troops for Eupatoria, seems to have completely ceased for the time being, but the troops still turn out for parade before sunrise. As a great part, principally of the English army, has to go out every day for fatigue parties, this is the only parade they ever have. The Russians continue to fire from the north side without doing our troops any serious injury. Our batteries, which do not keep up a very continuous fire, have set fire to a vast Russian magazine. The English, French, and Sardinians, are taking precautions for the winter, and the men work at their hutting with the greatest ardour. Official reports published in St. Petersburg affirm that the Crimea is supplied with provisions for the Russian army for eight months.

The *Constitutionnel*, on the authority of a correspondent at Odessa, publishes part of an order of the day of Prince Gortschakoff, in which he tells the army that the Emperor has invested him with full powers to cease or continue the defence of the Russian position in the Crimea, according to circumstances. The Commander-in-Chief adds:—

We will never voluntarily abandon this country, where St. Vladimir received the water of grace after his conversion to Christianity. But there are conditions that sometimes render the firmest resolutions impracticable, and the greatest sacrifices useless. The Emperor has deigned to leave me sole judge of the moment when we ought to change our line of defence, if it should be the will of God we should do it. It is for us to prove that we know how to justify the boundless confidence of the Czar, who has arrived in our vicinity, to provide for the defence of the country and the wants of his army.

The order is dated from the heights of Mackenzie, October 15.

The latest Russian reports from the Crimea state that the army, after being reinforced by 22,000 fresh troops from Perekop, under General Platon, was about to assume the offensive, and was making preparations for a vigorous attack on Eupatoria.

By a despatch from Prince Gortschakoff, of the 2nd instant, we learn that General d'Allonville, after his return to Eupatoria on the 29th, with the mixed corps d'armée of the Allies, remained there two days, and on the 1st instant again left Eupatoria. The Prince says that the enemy halted for the night at Karagurt and Saki, from which it would appear that General d'Allonville is advancing by another road than that which lately took him to the Russian entrenched position at Tchobatar. Karagurt lies about nine miles to the north of that place.

In a telegraphic despatch from St. Petersburg the return of the Allied corps d'armée to Eupatoria, on the 29th ult., is ascribed to the apprehension of its Generals that it would be attacked on its flank.

From Yenikale we learn that the new Contingent has occupied the intrenchments, and that 8000 Turks, under Hadshi-Pacha, have been placed at its disposition. Generals Cunningham, Holmes, Evans, and Gunthorpe were at the same point. The French troops occupy Fort St. Paul, to the south of Kertch. A few reconnaissances have been made in the plain, but there was no engagement.

THE NEW RUSSIAN LEVY.

The new levy of 10 men in every 1000 inhabitants is to include the Jews, and is the eighth since the beginning of last year. The first was ordered by the Imperial ukase of the 10th Feb., 1854, and the proportion fixed on was 9 recruits in 1000 souls, whilst it had effect in the whole of the Russian empire in Europe. In the course of the same year fresh levies were ordered by the ukases of the 7th of September and the 13th of December, to the extent of 10 men in 1000 souls both in the eastern and western provinces. The first act of this description in the present year was the famous manifesto of the Czar of the 10th of February, ordering the embodiment and formation of the militia in 18 provinces to the extent of 23 recruits in 1000 souls; and three months later appeared the Imperial ukase of the 6th of May, ordering a fresh levy of 12 men in every 1000 inhabitants for the western half of the empire (Russia in Europe). These were followed in quick succession by the three ukases of the 31st of May, 12th of August, and 7th of October, embodying the militia in the rest of the provinces of the empire and ordering a levy of 10 men in 1000 souls.

From the 10th of February, 1854, down to the present time, the Czar has consequently raised no less than fifty-two men in every thousand inhabitants in the whole of the empire, and twelve more in the western half; and now comes a fresh conscription of ten men in one thousand souls—making altogether about seventy men in two hundred and fifty, or more than twenty-five per cent of the male population; for we may assume that one-half of every thousand inhabitants are females, and of the remaining five hundred one-half are children and old men. Notwithstanding the colossal nature of these draughts on his subjects in less than two years, we see that the Russian are just barely able to make head against the allied forces of the enemy; and the question very naturally presents itself to every reflecting mind—"If the loss of life is so great during the first two years of the war, and if the population experiences a similar drain during the continuance of hostilities, how long will it be before the population of Russia is reduced to nothing but women and children?" It is a common rule-of-three sum that any schoolboy can easily calculate.

A letter from St. Petersburg in the *Hamburg News* says:—"The new recruitment has thrown the country into great terror. It is doubted if 400,000 men capable of service can be found. The towns and districts furnishing the recruits will be obliged to provide them with fur cloaks, which is a heavy burden, owing to the present high price of furs."

AMERICA.

The steam-ship *Canada*, which sailed from Boston on the 24th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday last.

It is reported in the diplomatic circles at Washington that the British Minister asserts that the recent attempts to convict him of a breach of the neutrality laws was the result of a conspiracy, got up by foreigners, to embroil both Governments; and that, when required, he is in a position to prove the same. Mr. F. Crampton further intimates that, should he be recalled, no successor will be appointed by his Government.

The barque *Maury* was seized at New York, suspected as a Russian privateer, but was, with the sanction of the British Minister, discharged from the custody of the States Marshal.

Late news from Texas announces that the trouble with the Mexicans and Indians along the Rio Grande continued, and there were rumours that large numbers of them had crossed to the Texas side of the river. The citizens of San Antonio had resolved to raise one thousand men for immediate service against the marauders.

ANOTHER THREATENED INVASION OF CUBA.

Accounts from Cuba to the 1st ult. received in Madrid represent that new fears of an invasion of Filibusteros had been excited, and that General de la Concha had made preparations for resisting it. He had also decided that the names of all workmen leaving for or arriving from the United States should be taken down. A mutual assurance company for the slaves had been established with permission of the Governor.

THE YOUNG KING OF PORTUGAL.—It is related that Dom Pedro recently called for a list of all the prisoners in the realm, but received only a statement of such names as the authorities deemed deserving of notice. Hereupon, the tale goes, the King returned the paper, and demanded a complete one, saying he considered himself the best judge of such criminals as were worth his notice, and did not wish to overlook the meanest of them. Another tale says that the administrator of a petty district having died, his son, a young man of twenty-five, petitioned the King, and was promised the place. His Majesty, however, mentioning the matter to the authority, was told that the new administrator was too young, and that there was a fitter man for his post. "How so?" the King is said to have replied; "I am much younger, and am yet thought capable of governing Portugal. Let the appointment be confirmed." There is yet another of these anecdotes. It is stated that during the late Regency the business of the Cabinet was sometimes gone through with the accompaniment of cigars, the Regent himself occasionally smoking. We are told that lately the custom was kept for the first time before Dom Pedro, and apologetic explanations made to him. The King is reported to have given no reply, but merely to have turned his back, and afterwards to have issued orders that the practice should be prohibited. It is evident the King acts advisedly: he conciliates the army, and in public always appears in uniform. He has surrounded himself with men of years and sagacity—for example, General Loureiro, Da Costa, the Marquises de Ficalho and Bemposta, and others of a similar character; he never signs a paper till he has read and understood its purport, and hopes are entertained that he will gradually remove that mass of corruption which clings so close around the heart of Portugal, and pervades every branch of the Administration.—*Letter from Lisbon*, Oct. 14.

SAD STATE OF AFFAIRS IN NICARAGUA.—Late advices from San Francisco give a deplorable account of the disturbed state of Nicaragua, and the insecurity of property in that territory, consequent upon intestine dissensions and the brigandlike proceedings of Walker and his followers. All the mules belonging to the Transit Company had been driven off, and passengers by that route had to walk from Virgin Bay to the Pacific, the heat and fatigue of which journey, with the too free use of fruit and spirits to assuage their thirst, had resulted in cholera, and the death of above 200 passengers in a trip from San Juan del Sud to San Francisco. This state of things naturally tends to increase the traffic on the Panama Railway, which, being entirely within the territory of New Granada, is not liable to such disagreeable interferences and aggressions.

city of London, the chosen delegate of the metropolis of the world, is of opinion that his country rejected fair proposals of peace in April last, and must consequently have been in the wrong ever since; if he add to this melancholy, but to him cheering, fact, the consolation that the member for the University of Oxford—that great seat of learning, renowned throughout Christendom—sympathises with Holy Russia, and talks of her "paramount destiny" to conquer all her foes, and be the supreme Power of Europe; and if, moreover, he remembers that Manchester—the great hive of manufactures—one of the busiest, most prosperous, and most intelligent cities in the civilised world—has two members who think Russia to be right and their own country hopelessly wrong, and Turkey a State predoomed to perish and not worth defending, he may be excused for falling into the error of hoping that, by some turn of the political wheel, these men may come into power, and wield for a short space the destinies of Britain. He knows enough of the British Parliament to be aware that in that short space he might accomplish, by the aid of his English friends, what he could not accomplish by the strategy or the valour of Prince Gortschakoff or the Grand Duke Constantine; and that, if nothing is to be gained from the might of his own right arm, everything may be expected from the paralysation of the arm of his opponents.

Is it not time to show the world, once for all, that the British people are swayed by nobler motives?—that they repudiate the men who would tarnish their honour, impair their independence, and lower them in the rank of nations? Is it not time to show that there is not, will not, and cannot be, any mistake about the objects of the war, and that the nation is prepared for any amount of sacrifice or exertion to carry them out? To use Mr. Cobden's own words, "there is nothing for it but an appeal to the manhood of England." If Lord Palmerston will but speak the word—if he will but say, or cause his Sovereign to say, in short, pithy, unmistakable terms, that which every true Briton feels—that which animates the soldier in the camp and the sailor in the ship—and in that sense ask the constituents of the empire to return him a Parliament, there will come to him before Christmas a response that will strengthen the hands of England and those of its allies, and carry discouragement and discomfiture into the ranks of the enemy. On all great questions a direct appeal to the people is the safety of this country—as, indeed, of any other. The present occasion is one of them. If it were judged advisable to ask the constituencies, as Lord Derby did, whether they approved of Free-trade as a principle of social policy, it is advisable for stronger reasons to ask them whether they approve of the principle of the war, and whether they are prepared to carry it on, *coute qui coute*, until they conquer and secure an honourable and a permanent peace? To expect that all the friends of Russia would be thereby excluded from the next Parliament, and that none but true patriots and men of common sense would be returned to it, would be to expect too much; but, judging from the strength and unanimity of the popular feeling, it is probable that three out of four, or even nine out of ten, of the impracticable peacemongers would appeal in vain to the constituencies.

There is not a soldier in the army, or a sailor in the fleet, who would not think it worth a month's pay to hear that Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, Mr. Gladstone, and all other members of Parliament who sympathise with Russia, were consigned to private life and political extinction. If Lord Palmerston will give our brave defenders and allies this gratification, he will prove himself wise as well as bold. The country not only wants new and young blood in the army, but new blood in the House of Commons. The old hands are all but used up, and the Cobdens and Gladstones are as antiquated in their way as our new Field Marshals or well-meaning General Simpson. The existing Parliament represents the effete quarrel of Free-trade against Protection. The nation requires at the present time a Parliament that shall represent the more vigorous and important quarrel of national independence against encroaching barbarism. The nation wants "manhood." In this respect Mr. Cobden is quite right—it wants "manhood," not simply at the cannon's mouth, but in the council chamber. Of what use would manhood be in the field if we had a Ministry of Cobdens and Gladstones to direct it?

QUERY: A HERO OR A FELON?—Did you notice in General Orders, a few days ago, an entry of the finding of a court-martial on the trial of a boy eighteen years old, a bugler in the 5th Dragoons, who had attempted to shoot his sergeant? The circumstances were peculiar. Military law declares the lad to be a felon; romance will claim for him the title of a hero. At the famous charge at Balaklava the boy's father, a private in the same regiment, was engaged. Whether the father displayed the pluck of a soldier or not I cannot tell; but one thing is certain—that he was left dead on the field. Report says that for some time previously a disagreeable personal dispute had existed between the private and the sergeant-major. This may be true or not; but there is no doubt that after the battle, when the dragoon was dead, the sergeant spoke slightly of him, and said that he was "no man." The sergeant himself was wounded, and after being some time in hospital returned to his duty. The young bugler sought the first opportunity of meeting him with a brace of loaded pistols. "You said my father was 'no man,'" gasped the boy, clenching his teeth. "I have been waiting for you many a day. Take your choice of a pistol; for, by the living God, my father's son or you must die!"—and he thrust a pistol into the sergeant's hand. The sergeant attempted to seize him. "Stand off! Fair play! Keep your distance!" shouted the youth. "Now, sergeant—ready! By—, if you don't fire, I will!"—and he snapped the trigger. The pistol hung fire, and the offender was instantly seized by the sergeant. A court-martial has condemned him to be transported for life. The sentence was read out on parade, with the addition that the Court had taken a most merciful view of the case in not condemning him to die. No doubt the finding of the Court was correct. Military discipline must be maintained; and the boy had challenged his superior officer. But is it not possible now to remit a term of his punishment, or rather to grant him a free pardon? Did Wellington, Anglesey, Londonderry, or the host of noble officers who "went out" in the palmy days of duelling, ever draw a trigger under greater provocation? Did Cardigan—under whose command the boy's father fought—never handle a duelling pistol? "A man's a man." And the heart may be as large under a bugler's shell-jacket as beneath a Field-Marshal's epaulets and lace trimmings.—*W. C., Letter from the Camp.*

A FANATICAL ASSASSINATION.—A miserable calamity has occurred in the Madras Presidency. Mr. Conolly, Collector in Malabar, one of the most able and amiable members of the service, and who had just been appointed Provisional Member of Council, has been assassinated in his own house, by a band of fanatic Mohahs. This race is of Arab descent, they number about 50,000, and under the impulse of religious zeal have been accustomed for years past to burst forth and slaughter and destroy whoever they could meet with, the destruction of the infidel forming the most certain means of securing them a place in Paradise. On the present occasion they selected a single victim; and, as the people of their own race voluntarily offered rewards for the detection of the murderers, some mystery hangs around the whole affair, divested as it is of the usual characteristics of Mohah violence. Troops having been immediately summoned out, the whole of the assassins, five in number, were overtaken and destroyed.—*Bombay Times*, Oct. 7.

SUGAR AND WHEAT.

THERE is quite a commotion in the land on account of the high price of sugar and wheat, which also keeps continually rising. In the early part of the year the average price of sugar was about 20s. per cwt., without duty; last week it was 32s. 1d.; and on Tuesday rose fully 5s. more. The retail price, which follows the wholesale price, at Mincing-lane, is at least 2d. per lb., or 50 per cent. more than it was a few months ago. So wheat, the average price of which in the London market last week was 83s. 6d. per quarter—or 26s. 9d. above the general average at this time last year—rose again in Mark-lane on Monday 2s. per quarter; and on Wednesday the market was firm, indicating rather a further rise next Monday than a fall. When such a rise in price takes place it generally happens that the consumers believe themselves to be the victims of some kind of conspiracy on the part of tradesmen; and there are never wanting persons to encourage the belief who ought to know better. It is certain that the holders of these articles, or the grocers and the bakers, always endeavour to sell them for as much money as possible, and it is not unnatural that the consumers, whose wants seem to place them at the mercy of the dealers, should be suspicious and mistrustful. We cannot censure very severely the injustice or violence of which the consumers from the conviction of their helplessness are sometimes guilty; but their best protection against an excessive charge, as we have already explained, is the competition of the dealers themselves; and we must now, for the general information, advert to the unavoidable circumstances which caused this rise in price, and exempt the dealers from blame, though they appear to profit by it. In fact, their advantage is always found in low prices, as their gains increase with the amount of their sales, and their sales increase in proportion as prices are low.

In the first week of the year the total stock of British plantation sugar in the port of London was 38,989 tons, against 30,015 tons in the corresponding week of 1854. Last week the stock was reduced to 29,150 tons against 43,519 tons in 1854. Thus there is a decline in the stock since the beginning of the year of 9839 tons; and, compared with the same period of last year a decline of 14,369 tons. In foreign sugar the decline has been still greater; the stock at the beginning of the year was 35,971 tons, and last week only 11,861 tons. The decline of the latter, much of which is exported, is an indication that consumption has increased abroad faster than the supply; the decline in the former is a proof that the people of London have consumed since the beginning of the year nearly 10,000 tons of sugar more than they have received. On the approach of winter the arrivals are usually short and uncertain, and hence a short stock now creates alarm, lest in a little time there should be no stock at all. The average weekly consumption of the metropolis of British plantation sugar is about 5000 tons, so that at present there is not in London enough for six weeks' consumption of an article in hourly use, which comes to us from the West and the East Indies, from Brazil, Manilla, and China. The deficiency of the supply in relation to the usual demand is the cause of the dearness of sugar, and the continual decline of the stock is the cause of the continual rise in the price.

The Londoners, however, are not the only part of the people whose consumption has exceeded the supply. In the whole empire a similar excess is noticed. The total imports of refined sugar the growth of our own colonies and of foreign countries in the nine months of this year, ended Sept. 30, was 4,984,054 cwt., against 7,016,378 cwt. in the nine months of 1854; whereas the consumption has been 5,885,514 cwt. in the same period of 1855, and 5,954,314 cwt. in 1854. In 1854 the consumption fell short of the imports by 1,062,064 cwt.; in 1855 the consumption has exceeded the imports by 901,460 cwt. That the present rise in price is precisely commensurate to the falling off in the supply in relation to the consumption cannot be asserted, because variations in price are always influenced by hopes and fears, and by speculation as well as by variations in the quantities of commodities; but all experience is in favour of leaving the price at all times to be settled by the free higgling of the market, which, in the long run, establishes and maintains a fair and a just price for all.

The figures we have just quoted show that the consumption of Great Britain in 1855 has fallen a little below the consumption of 1854; but the supply has fallen off much more, and the falling off in the supply is proportionally nearly the same in foreign-grown and British Colonial sugar. As all the latter comes to this country, we are at once convinced that the crop which supplies the whole world in 1855 is less than the crop which supplied it in 1854. Throughout 1854 and through all the early part of 1855 the price of sugar was comparatively low, and there was, consequently, no inducement to increase the imports or extend the cultivation. In Louisiana, accordingly, to quote one well-known example of decline, 99 sugar-houses were put down in 1853-4, and 44 in 1854-5, and the cultivation of cotton substituted for that of sugar, because the latter did not pay. The crop of Louisiana was, in consequence, 102,689 hogsheads less in 1854-5 than in 1853-4. Although no sugar from Louisiana comes hither, so intimate are now the commercial relations of all countries, that this decline in the production of sugar in the States made it necessary to import greater quantities from the Brazils and from Cuba; and thus left so much less of the produce of these countries for consumption in Europe.

In this period, however, the consumption in Europe has increased. The manufacture of beet-root sugar has, in consequence of the low price, fallen off in the last two years, while the grape-disease has induced men to use foreign sweets for distillation. Both coarse sugar and molasses have been imported into France to be converted into brandy. In 1855, then, the consumption of sugar in Europe has increased, and the supply has fallen off; hence sugar, like wheat, has risen very much in price, and continues to rise. Wheat the people cannot dispense with—bread is the staff of life—and as bread gets dearer, and other things get dearer also, bread is still the cheapest article of food: people must have that when they cannot get meat, and the consumption of bread consequently frequently increases with rising prices. To a certain extent the people can dispense with sugar. Though it is the nutritious ingredient which renders tea and coffee not merely stimulant but nourishing, and though it is said to think that the millions whose days and nights of toil are cheered by the "cup which inebriates not," and of whom it is almost the only enjoyment, should be deprived of one atom of innocent indulgence, yet will the rise in the price of sugar carry it beyond the reach of many, and, by reducing the consumption, ere long lead to a reduction in the price. For a great and a permanent reduction, however, we cannot look till the present large demand and high price have had their usual effect of stimulating the sugar-growers to plant more canes and make more sugar.

The prospect of a considerable and permanent reduction in the price of wheat is less favourable. In the sugar countries there is generally considerable waste, which the present high price will check; and every grain of sugar that can be collected will be sent to Europe. The supply will be increased, while the consumption will be diminished. But, though wheat is the growth of almost every country, it is rarely or never wasted or profusely used; and there is in no country of the world at present a great stock to supply our wants. The most sanguine of our writers and speculators admit that we shall require nearly 2,000,000 quarters to feed us till the next harvest.

Prussia, Belgium, France—almost all the Continent, except Spain—now import corn, though in other years they exported either wheat or flour. Russia by the war, Egypt and Italy by decree, are excluded from our sources of supply. For the large surplus of the United States, France, England, and the islands and countries of the Western World which the United States habitually feed, are all competitors, and their competition will keep up the price. The great fact which now stares us in the face is, that in consequence of the impulse which the gold discoveries have given to trade and enterprise of almost every description throughout Europe, and throughout the United States, an impulse which agriculture is always the last to feel, the production of food has not kept pace with the demand for it. Mr. Malthus and others, indeed, have supposed that the normal condition of mankind is always to be deficient in the means of subsistence; and it is at least certain, in the present condition of society, when farmers grow corn rather to sell than to use, or to feed others rather than themselves, that the wants of others must make themselves manifest in a rise of price before the farmers can have any motives for extending their cultivation and increasing the supply of food. Although our harvest was excellent last year, and in this year not deficient, there is no doubt whatever, from the rapid increase of our trade in 1853 and 4, that the number of persons to be fed has increased, and the increased number, having more to give for food, have consumed more. Trade has increased very much in Germany, France, Turkey, in the east of Europe, and in the United States, as well

as in England; and, as long as the price of wheat remained at 30s. or 40s. per quarter, agriculturists had no motive for increasing the supply. Consumption has now, therefore, overtaken or surpassed production, the supply of food is short, and the price is, consequently, very high. To find an average annual price of wheat equal to the average price of 1854 (72s. 5d.), and the average price of the present year (73s. 5d.), as far as it has gone, we must go back to the year 1819. Nor is there, as far as we can see, any part of the world where a large and cheap supply of corn can be obtained; and we fear that high prices will rule through the ensuing winter, and make it one of much suffering to the most needy of our population. With Free-trade, however, we now have agriculture stimulated by these high prices to do its best in all parts of the world, and create an abundance for the ever-increasing population.

THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

ON the first of the present month the Nave of the Palace of Industry was closed. Its brilliant lines are destroyed; it is now a confused scene of packing-cases, carpenters, custom-house officers, and excited exhibitors. Some spasmodic efforts were made, chiefly by French exhibitors, to retard this work of demolition, and to persuade the Emperor to make the distribution of prizes in the rooms of the Louvre, and on the 2nd of December. But it appears the petitions were in vain. The prizes are to be distributed on the 15th inst., and in the Nave of the Palace of Industry—if possible. The hammers are certainly very busy; but then the work to be accomplished is gigantic. The entire Nave is to be covered with seats, affording room to all the exhibitors! Then there are the public bodies; the uncles and cousins of public functionaries; and all the people who manage, by dexterous manoeuvres, to edge their way into every building where a State ceremony is going forward. There will probably be twenty thousand persons present when the Emperor gives the first gold medal to M. Horace Vernet, as the chief of the living painters of all nations. But of the ceremony I shall have much to tell your readers on a future occasion. For the present I will confine myself to the interesting points of gossip circulating about the courts and passages of the Exhibition buildings. In the first place, great discontent prevails, by anticipation, among the British exhibitors; it being the general belief that few prize medals will fall into English hands. It is said that the authorities have got out of the difficulty presented by the mediocrity of a large proportion of the English contributions by awarding gold medals to various Committees. Thus, I believe the Manchester Committee, the Sheffield Committee, if not all the Local Committees, will have a gold medal each. One or two individual exhibitors may have an equal honour—Minton and Co., and Copeland, for instance; but beyond, England will have few honours to exhibit. Such is the general belief. I need not refer in detail to the causes of this anticipated failure. Every distribution of rewards has the old effect—producing a group of ungrateful people, and a hundred groups of malcontents.

The Exhibition jury appear to have examined the samples of cheap printing sent from the great establishment of Marne and Co. of Tours, with great attention. On this subject Mr. Charles Knight (one of the jurymen) has communicated his opinions to the Royal Commissioners; and these gentlemen have included the show in their list of remarkable objects. Mr. Knight gives some interesting details:—

"The specimens of Marne and Co., of Tours, and the details of their establishment which they have addressed to the members of the jury, suggest some important considerations with regard to the attainment of an extreme point of cheapness in the manufacture of books. I use the word 'manufacture' advisedly; for we have no example in Great Britain of a large factory in which, with the exception of the paper, all the processes connected with printing and binding, including the arts of the designer and engraver, are carried through, for the production of about eight hundred different volumes, varying from the small Prayer-Book, bound, for 35 centimes, to the folio Local History, splendidly illustrated, for 100 francs.

"In the London Exhibition of 1851 Marne and Co. received a prize medal 'for the extreme cheapness and great variety of books printed, bound, and published by them.' An examination of their catalogue not only shows the 'great variety' of their publications, but points out, in the very nature of their works, that the 'extreme cheapness' is attained by the continued production of large impressions, for a constant and universal demand. The nearest parallel case in England is that of the production of Bibles, Testaments, and Prayer-Books, by the Universities, and the King's printer. But cheap as these privileged English books now are, they can scarcely compare with the 'Liturgies' and 'Offices' produced by Messrs. Marne, especially those which are luxuriously bound. The 'Missa Romanum,' in folio, beautifully printed, is sold, unbound, for 11 francs; the most exquisite binding, in morocco, fully gilt, adds only 20 francs to the price. The 'Paroissien Romain,' 32mo, a very nicely-printed volume of 636 pages, solidly bound in black sheep, marbled edges, costs 80 centimes (8d.); the same in calf, gilt edges, 1 franc 20 centimes (1s.); and in morocco, 1 franc 70 centimes (1s. 5d.). The demand for 'Livres d'Offices' and 'Livres de Piété' is, of course, constant and universal; and of these Messrs. Marne have fifty-one different works and editions. The greater portion of the books belong to history and geography, others are standard works of fiction. In the 'Bibliothèque de la Jeunesse Chrétienne' we may take as a specimen a translation of 'Robinson Crusoe,' in 12mo, with twenty-four admirable woodcuts, each the size of the page, two volumes at seventy-five centimes each. We have nothing so beautifully printed at such a price. We must notice, however, that the figures we have given represent the wholesale cost.

"Without knowing the rate of wages at Tours, we must be satisfied to conclude that a great deal of this extreme cheapness is produced by the use of the most improved mechanical processes, and by the most perfect division of labour. It appears that twenty cylindrical printing-machines are employed, producing 15,000 volumes a day, of ten sheets, or 150,000 sheets. This is about the English rate of 1000 an hour. A volume bound in morocco is stated to pass through eighty hands. The number of workpeople employed in this factory amounts to twelve hundred; and we may assume that a large proportion are women and children; for it is stated that 'the workshops, surrounded with gardens, are kept in winter at an equal temperature, combine all the elements of salubrity, and offer to the numerous children who therein work, without fatigue, a more healthful shelter than the maternal home.'

Men may quarrel with the awards of the juries, but no room for fault finding is to be left in the ceremony of the medal distribution. It is to be conducted on a magnificent scale—no less than 1000 musical performers, under Berlioz, being engaged for the occasion. Already special journeys are organised for the great day; and it is probable that, during the closing week, Paris will be almost as full as during the Queen's visit.

Whether the Palace of Industry open next year or not under Government auspices, it appears pretty certain that it will reopen as an Exhibition of Industry. It appears that the money taken at the doors during this summer has been carted away every evening to the Minister of Finance; and that it has not much more than sufficed to repay the Government advances to the Company for the construction of the Annexes. The present state of the case, then, is this:—The Government has paid its building expenses; and the Company have no dividend, or something woefully small, considering the price at which the shares have been sold.

The splendid breakfast service which the firm of Froment Meurice is making for the Empress, and which they intended to exhibit in their Nave stall, is not yet finished. This is a misfortune, as it would probably have added another strong attraction to the Nave, which is now changing its aspect hourly in the tasteful hands of French workmen.

THE ISTHMUS OF SUEZ.—The International Scientific Commission, appointed to examine the project relative to the cutting of the Isthmus of Suez, assembled on the 30th ult. at Paris. The members were to sail from Marseilles this week, with M. Ferdinand de Lesseps and M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire, members of the Institute. From Cairo they are to proceed to Suez, and after surveying the entire isthmus they will embark at Pelusium, explore the neighbouring gulf, and follow the coast of Egypt, from Gaza to Alexandria. The Viceroy of Egypt has made the necessary preparations to receive the Commission and to facilitate its operations. Already, by order of the Prince, three brigades of Egyptian engineers are engaged in taking, under the direction of MM. Aivas and de Notting, a series of levellings along the line of the projected canal, and making at short intervals excavations to the depth of ten yards, in order to remove all doubt as to the nature of the soil. They are assisted in these operations by half a battalion of the engineer corps which received its instructions from MM. Linant Bey and Mongel Bey, before the departure of the latter for Europe, where they have arrived to place themselves at the disposal of the Commission. The gentlemen who are to definitively form the European Commission of the Suez Canal project are:—For Germany, M. Leutze, privy councillor and chief engineer of the hydraulic establishments of Prussia; for Austria and the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, M. de Negrelli, privy councillor and director of public works; for Italy, M. Paleocappa, minister of public works at Turin; for Holland, M. Conrad, engineer-in-chief of the Water-Stat; for England, France, and the other States, Mr. Rendel, engineer of maritime works; Mr. M'Lean, a gentleman of equal reputation in England in the department of hydraulics; Captain Harry Hewet, of the British East Indian Navy, who for twenty-seven years has made a series of hydrographic observations in the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean; M. Renaud, inspector-general of public works in France; and M. Lieussou, engineer, of the navy.

THE DEARTH OF SOLDIERS.

THE leading members of the Peace party, after doing all in their power to prevent the vigorous prosecution of the war, have all at once become deeply concerned on account of the weakness of the English army, and take every opportunity of calling attention to the difficulty which the recruiting agents find in persuading men to leave their ordinary occupations and enlist. First of all Mr. Bright took up the question a few weeks ago, urging strongly the adoption of the French system of conscription; and now we have Mr. Cobden writing at great length on the same topic, with a view to show that, if Ministers mean to persevere in the war, they must adopt other measures to obtain soldiers than they have yet attempted. After asserting, without a shadow of proof, that, even "if the whole of the Crimea were in our hands to-morrow, we should still be at the beginning of the struggle," the honourable member for the West Riding goes on to say that, in fighting with Russians on their own territory, we must not be content with "thoughtless boys" to fill the ranks of our Crimean army. "There is nothing for it," he says, "but an appeal to the manhood of England." How that "appeal" is to be made he does not attempt to explain; but we are left to infer that, unless the people of England respond to it in a prompt and enthusiastic manner, Mr. Cobden will conclude that they are not in favour of the war, and that it has been merely "a war of diplomatists and newspapers."

Now, considering that Messrs. Bright and Cobden are not only the representatives of the most shrewd, business constituencies in England, but that they have both had a thoroughly practical business training, it is strange that neither of those two political economists should have pointed out the real cause of the present dearth of soldiers. That they must be aware of it we can hardly doubt, although they may deem it best for their own purposes to say nothing on the subject. Had the question been with regard to the supply of factory operatives, Mr. Bright would at once have said that the only way to obtain abundance of hands would be to offer an advance of wages. Why, then, should Government not adopt the same means of obtaining recruits for the Army, instead of resorting to a conscription, as Messrs. Bright and Cobden recommend, in the hope of thereby making the war unpopular? Everybody knows that the condition of the labouring classes has improved greatly during the last few years. Anxious as Mr. Bright is to make out a case of commercial and manufacturing distress, he cannot help admitting that the consumption of tea and sugar, and other articles of food, continues at a very comfortable figure, showing clearly that the people generally are well employed. What with the enormous increase of emigration since 1847, the very great increase in our export trade since the reform of the Customs tariff, the passing of the Ten Hours Bill, and other salutary measures, the position of the working-man is now greatly superior to what it was during the last war. So far as regards the community this is certainly a great gain, but not without some drawback. One inevitable result of the improved state of the labour market is the difficulty which the recruiting agent finds in obtaining men. If you ask him why he fails, he will tell you that he is not enabled to bid high enough. In plain English, the rate of wages which we offer to the men whom we ask to fight "the battle of civilisation" is shamefully low, and, if we are not greatly mistaken, Messrs. Bright and Cobden would be among the foremost in opposing any advance in the pay of the common soldier.

This, however, is the practical turn which the question started by these two leaders of the Peace movement must take. All parties admit that there is a very great difficulty in obtaining "a supply of efficient men to fill the vacant ranks of the army." Mr. Bright, who told his constituents last spring that "he would be no party to the concentrating public indignation on the mismanagement of the war," who has always predicted that the war would be a failure, and who, in fact, is bound by his principles to do all he can to make war under any shape, or for any purpose, unpopular, may advise Ministers to resort to the French system; but it is easy to guess what his object is. Mr. Cobden may try to show, from the unwillingness of men to exchange 20s. or 30s. a week for 1s. a day, that the war must be unpopular; but he cannot prevent his constituents from asking whether this is all the aid he can give towards the settlement of the quarrel with Russia? In spite of all the caution he has displayed in the concoction of his recent letter on the dearth of soldiers, the men of the West Riding can hardly fail to perceive that his main object is to do all he can to disgust the people of England with the present war; while he, at the same time, carefully abstains from any discussion of the alleged grounds of complaint against Russia, or of the arguments in defence of the policy pursued by the Allies. Like the speech he made to his constituents last winter—and like everything else he and Mr. Bright have done for the last two years—his letter can only be viewed as a most valuable contribution to the cause of Russia, and, with that object, it will, no doubt, be translated, and circulated in all the organs of despotism, from *Le Nord* to the *Invalide Russe*.

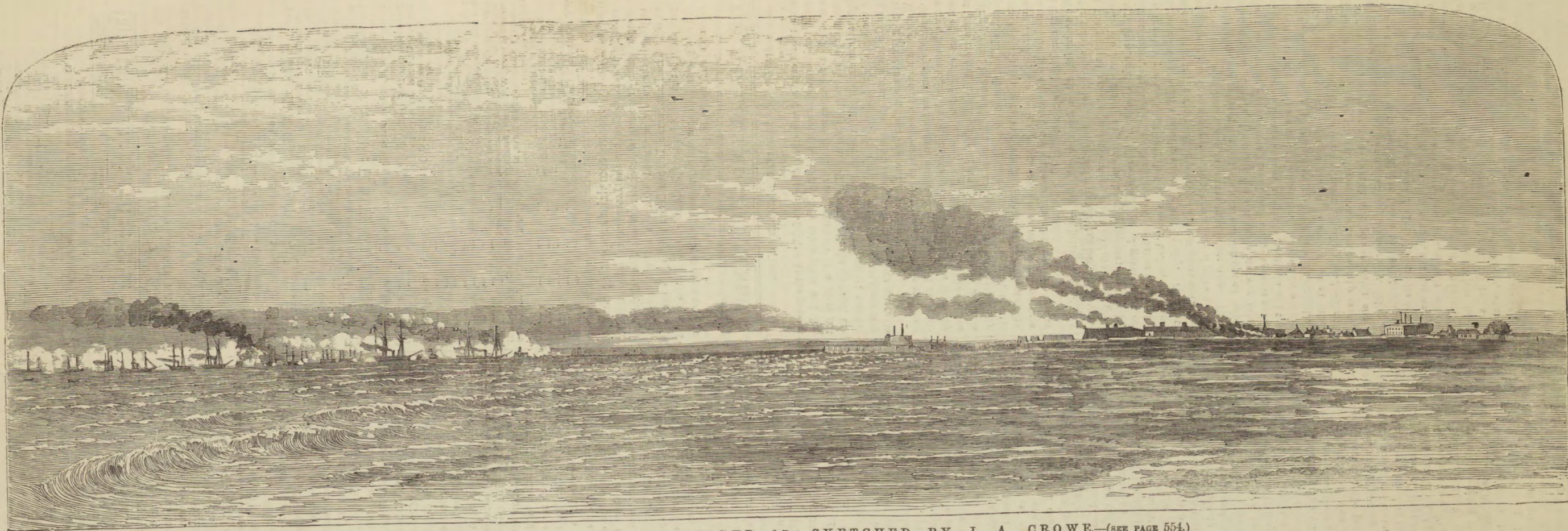
THE FIFTH OF NOVEMBER.—Monday being the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot, and also of the victory at Inkerman, was observed as a close holiday at most of the public offices. The Royal standard floated from the summits of the Government offices, the Tower, and the Royal parish churches of St. Martin-in-the-Fields; St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster; and St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington. The Household Brigade and the garrison of the Tower were minutely inspected, and attended Divine service at the military chapels in Wellington Barracks and the Tower; and the Guards, for the duties of the day, were trooped previously to mounting their respective guards. The City of London Militia was inspected in the Artillery-ground, Finsbury, and attended Divine service at St. Paul's Church, Bunhill-row. The 5th of November, which was one of the fête-days of the Hon. Artillery Company, was observed with unusual festivities by the members of that corps, who fired a *feu de joie*, the band being in attendance, and playing several favourite airs. The river and the docks presented a most animated appearance, the shipping being dressed with the flags of all nations, excepting the Russian, from their trucks to the water's edge. The boys of the metropolis, encouraged by the fineness of the weather, indulged themselves in carrying about the streets a somewhat larger number of Guys than have been visible of late years—the year of the celebrated Papal aggression excepted. Many of these were of gigantic dimensions, and intended as effigies of the Autocrat. An effigy of the King of Prussia created much amusement, that Monarch being represented as in a semi-oblivious state. Some of the vans bore the inscriptions "Alma," "Inkerman," "Balaclava," "Sebastopol," and each was accompanied by a brass band. This annual commemoration is dying out, and nearly the whole of the metropolitan clergy refrain from using the State service specially appointed in the Prayer-Book. The boys about town and in the suburbs collected as much money as they could, for the purpose of bonfires at night, but the receipts appear to have been small. At Peckham a number of the more enthusiastic householders subscribed about £250 for the purchase of fireworks, and to defray the necessary expenses of a grand demonstration on the anniversary of Guy Fawkes and the memorable battle of Inkerman. As the intended grand doings had been made known by handbills, extensively circulated, there were assembled on Peckham-rye on Monday evening no fewer than from 25,000 to 30,000 persons, the greater number being roughs, costermongers, and thieves, collected from all parts of the metropolis. At about seven o'clock in the evening a procession was formed, consisting of three or four carriages, drawn by four grey horses in each, with a band of music, and at least two hundred persons carrying lighted torches. This cavalcade was headed by men on chargers, in military uniforms, to represent Lord Raglan, Marshal Pelissier, and the Turkish and Sardinian Generals, and in the centre a full-sized "dummy" effigy of the Emperor of Russia. At the top of the Rye a large bonfire was set fire to, and a display of fireworks took place, during which the effigy of the Emperor of Russia was set fire to and burnt amidst loud cheering.

A RARE MEDAL.—There has been lately found at Calw (Wurtemberg) a gold medal commemorative of the taking of Jerusalem in the year 70 after the birth of Christ. This medal, which is about the size of a 2-franc piece, bears the effigy of Vespasian, with this inscription: "Vespasianus Rom. Imp. Aug." Beneath the effigy are two letters, S.C. On the reverse is a palm-tree, with two figures, one seated and the other standing, and the motto, "Judea capta." A similar medal, but not in gold, was discovered two years ago at Liebenzell.

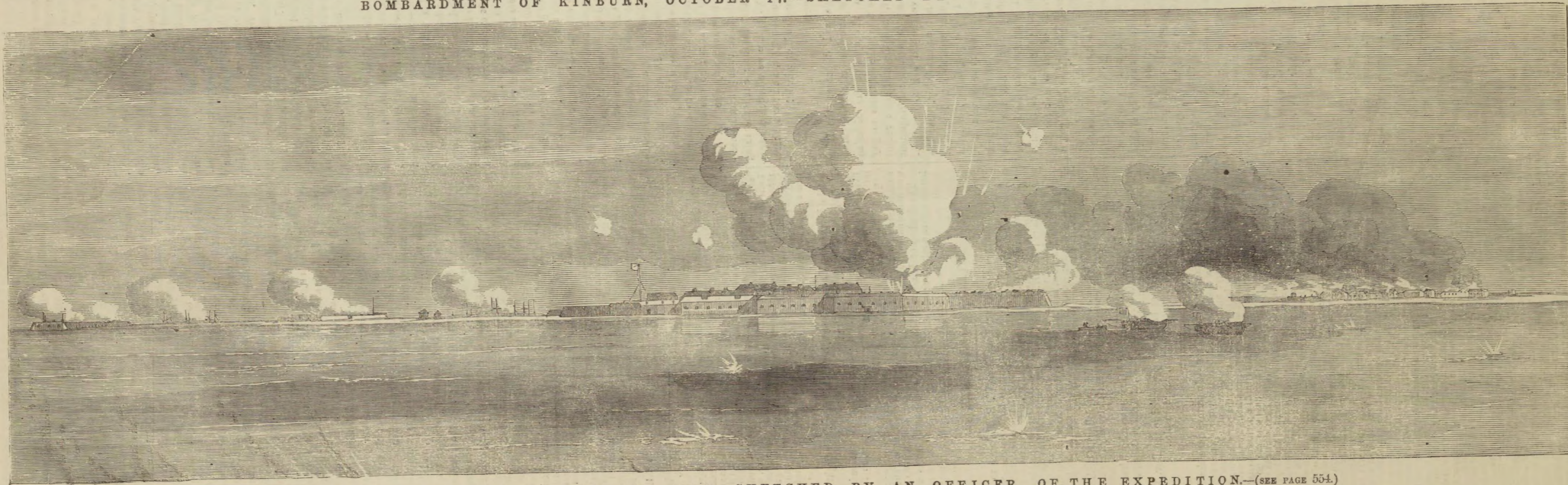
According to the Vienna journals, it is in contemplation to have a Universal Exhibition in that city in 1859. It is even said that the plan of the building has already received the approbation of the Emperor Francis Joseph.



LANDING ARTILLERY ON THE SPIT, KINBURN.—SKETCHED BY J. A. CROWE.—(SEE PAGE 554)



BOMBARDMENT OF KINBURN, OCTOBER 17.—SKETCHED BY J. A. CROWE.—(SEE PAGE 554.)



BOMBARDMENT OF KINBURN.—VILLAGE ON FIRE.—SKETCHED BY AN OFFICER OF THE EXPEDITION.—(SEE PAGE 554.)

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 11.—23rd Sunday after Trinity.
 MONDAY, 12.—Cambridge Term divides.
 TUESDAY, 13.—St. Britius. Curran died, 1817.
 WEDNESDAY, 14.—Destructive Storm in the Black Sea, 1854.
 THURSDAY, 15.—Westminster Bridge completed, 1750.
 FRIDAY, 16.—Rubens born, 1577.
 SATURDAY, 17.—Accession of Queen Elizabeth, 1558.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 17, 1855.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 41	3 57	5 16	6 32	7 51	9 10	10 29
4 1	5 17	6 36	7 54	9 13	10 32	11 51

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WE continually receive complaints respecting charges made by the Post-office for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. We particularly recommend purchasers of our Journal for post to procure the papers impressed with the old red newspaper stamp. The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS weighs too much to pass through the post with a single Queen's head. The impressed red stamp frees the Paper and Supplement, without extra cost, for fifteen days after date of publication.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1855.

CRIME has its caprices, and often shifts its field. At the present time it would seem that such a change has taken place, and that we are to look for our more mischievous criminals in a class not usually expected to supply them. The educated, the elevated, the respectable, are among the latest contributions to our gaols; and it is not uncharitable to believe, from other symptoms, that these may not be the last whom the law will remove from a sphere where its avenging presence is, generally speaking, exceptional.

Were certain recent occurrences to be regarded as mere accidents in the social system, as isolated cases, like strange and fantastic outrages, it would not be rational to seek to deduce from them any moral of an extended character. But it is because we believe that these are but the offspring of an unhappy influence which is gaining ground here, as in America, and which, unless successfully opposed, will bear but too fruitful a crop of such results, that it becomes worth while to ask whether those who condemn the criminal, and rejoice in his being cut down, as a worthless tree that cumbereth the ground, are quite aware of the nature of the soil that nourished the roots.

We are no *laudatores temporis acti*, but are honestly convinced that in many most material respects the present age has advantages, and the present generation has merits, which no former one possessed. We have made, and are making, progress; and it is, mainly, in a right direction. True principles of government, of public economy, of the relations of nations, of the duties of class to class, are being more widely diffused than ever before, and are being acted up to with a certain sincerity and loyalty. It is not so safe to aver that corresponding progress and enlightenment has taken place in our domestic system, in the relations of private life, in the economies of home, and in commercial intercourse. The teaching that has imposed self-command and inculcated self-knowledge upon states and nations has not made its way into families; and, while classes have learned their duties towards each other, their constituents have not been taught to ascertain and to retain their true position among themselves. Hence life, which might be but honourable labour, is converted into feverish struggle.

When shall that grand truth be taught to society which this very war was undertaken to teach a half-civilised empire?—That to aggrandise oneself, to outstrip and to outwit others, to add possession to possession, to pretend to wealth and power which one neither has nor has a right to, is a violation of all morality. England has sent 60,000 men to preach that lesson to the Russians in the South. Who will preach it at home? It is the practice of a contrary doctrine that fills our homes with care-worn, anxious men, our *Gazette* with bankrupts, and our best prison cells with "respectable" tenants. We are all in the struggle, and he is held the best and luckiest man who clutches most—and next to him the man is most applauded who has made others believe that he has clutched most. With such high and noble objects before us, what wonder that an occasional struggler breaks the bounds, and swindles without due regard to law?

It is in the fact that "these things are so" that we find the key to the system of shams organised among us. Hence sham credit, hence "appearances kept up," hence the carriage, supported at

the cost of privation, that the daughter may marry from it into another, perhaps maintained as hardly. Hence come the great brood of iniquities proclaimed by the Laureate with much truthfulness, but without an ascription of them to their right source. Houses built to last but a few years, and yet in those to cost twice their price in reparations, are run up for "genteel" people; and they are fitted with showy furniture, that falls to pieces with the fashions of the season that produced it. The husband who could pleasantly earn his five hundred a year, and in a modest and comfortable home could enjoy it, must "grind out his strong heart at the miserable wheel" to raise his income to a thousand, that he may make a respectable figure, while his wife, who would gladly lead the quiet, joyous life of a real home, keeps her best room for visitors, and gives formal dinner parties to people from whom she exacts similar hollow hospitality. Then in trade come the innumerable sins generated by the same struggle: the adulterating, the false balances, the quack advertisements, the lying, the puffing, and the competition—all children of the same desire to be foremost or to seem so. The same principle pervades the whole system, from the fraudulent banker, with his pineries and his forcing-houses, and his shudder as he wakes in the night and thinks—what?—if he should not be able to get that money—down to the wretched grocer who steals down stairs slipshod to perform adulterations which even he is ashamed to do before his apprentice and shopman. Do not let us abuse one another—let us try to help one another out of the thralldom of this accursed system.

The moralist, especially he who deduces his morals from Revelation, will tell us that this is human nature. In a sense, this is true; but what is nature? That which we have to correct and regulate by the teaching of reason—the religious moralist need not be told how high this definition will lead us. Well, then, grant that we have human nature to deal with, and we shall be inclined to do so with humanity and indulgence. We will not strike down one another for yielding to the impulse that sets all running and struggling; let us try to resist it ourselves, and to encourage others to do the same. Let us try to abstain from "keeping up appearances," and let us show others not only that we know how they keep them up, but that we do not value them for it, and shall love and honour them much more for giving up the dangerous farce.

Never was there a better time than the present for abandoning "appearances." We are in a great war—the taxes are very heavy, and will, of necessity, be much heavier. Everything is dear, especially the necessities of life, and most things will be dearer. We all know that there is a great drag upon everybody: let us be honest and avow it, and not over-weight ourselves while extra weight is behind us. Now is the time for a rational wholesale onslaught on conventional appearances. Down with the carriage kept for show; out from the costly house which you cannot afford; stop the stuck-up dinner parties, and cease to squander away money on over-dressing. No one stirs; no one will make a sacrifice he is dying to make, for fear somebody else will not. No one dares set the example. A dozen or twenty friends meeting, speaking frankly, and agreeing that in their circle the thing shall be done, is out of the question. Are we all such cowards and fools? Then—on with the infernal struggle, and room, there, in the prison, for many more "respectable" criminals!

THE inveterate disease that afflicts and disgraces the Irish peasantry is not yet rooted out. The atrocious murder of Miss Hinds, for the offence—heinous in the eyes of the Milesian *Vehmgericht*—of expecting that those who make contracts to pay rent shall be held to their fulfilment, and the still more recent attempt to assassinate Mr. Ramsbotham for a similar infringement of the same bloodthirsty code, prove the old evil to be deep-seated as ever. It was thought, not unreasonably, that the dawn of prosperity in Ireland, consequent upon the introduction of a stringent Poor-law and a solvent landed proprietary, and the simultaneous expatriation, as extensive as it was voluntary, of the too numerous population, had consigned these agrarian crimes to the domain of history. But the hope has proved illusory. It is still dangerous to hold land in some parts of Ireland; even more dangerous to attempt any improvement; and most dangerous of all to ask for the rent that is legally and morally due. The people have got a wrong notion into their heads. They seem to imagine that land in Ireland is like land in the backwoods of a newly-discovered country, to be at the mercy and the service of the squatter; and that rent is an abomination and an injustice. Who shall teach the Irish peasant the wickedness and folly of this monstrous doctrine? We might expect that the priests educated at the expense of the British people would perform this necessary duty. It is not to interfere with or in any way to influence their religious faith that Parliament votes the grant for the support of Maynooth, but to aid in making good citizens and sensible men of the neophytes of the priesthood. As ministers of religion, these priests, who are almost exclusively drawn from the ranks of the peasantry, denounce from the pulpit the crime of murder. If they receive at the confessional the secrets of the assassin, they are bound, by civic as well as religious duty, to withhold the consolations of their high calling from those who think they rub off the guilt of murder by the simple fact of making a priest their confidant.

In a merely civic point of view these men receive sufficient education to teach them that the peasantry, in making a code of laws for themselves, and executing their own sentences on the unfortunate persons who offend them, pursue a system which renders impossible the improvement of the popular condition, and consigns Ireland to a state of hopeless misery. If the priests will not take the matter in hand; if they will not use the influence which they possess over the minds of the peasantry to eradicate this plague-spot; and if, by their silence, when a denunciation from the altar of all murderers and abettors of murder would aid the Government in the detection of guilt, they prove in what direction their sympathies tend, the Government will be excused by all right-thinking men if it discovers some means by which the priesthood may be made to suffer for their connivance in the system, which they, and they only, are sufficiently powerful to destroy by the persuasions of reason and the teachings of religion. The severe measures of coercion which the

Government will be bound to adopt must be extended to whole districts, so that not only the murderers, but those who know the murderers' names, and resolutely refuse to disclose them, may be made to suffer, whether they be lay or clerical, gentle or simple, male or female. To punish the harbourer and comforter of the assassin as severely as the assassin himself is one mode of dealing with the difficulty created by this mischievous perversion of Irish sentiment. To quarter troops on the districts where such crimes occur, and keep them there at the expense of the inhabitants until the criminals are brought to justice, is another mode of dealing with the evil. But, above all, the inculcation of the social doctrine that such lawless proceedings are not merely crimes, but mistakes, which can end in nothing but the impoverishment and ruin of the country, is the mode that should be adopted to bring the Irish peasantry to a more reasonable frame of mind. Religious teaching is not sufficient. The Italian brigand who waylays and murders the traveller is not unfrequently a very devout man, as far as confession, the counting of his beads, and genuflections at the shrine of his patron saint are concerned; and the ruffians who murdered Miss Hinds, in all probability, think they have "done God good service," and performed an act of pious sacrifice, in ridding the earth of that unfortunate lady. But the priests of religion ought to take a wider view of their duty to God and man, and earnestly and patiently strive to uproot a fanaticism that disgraces the faith with which it is associated. That the Roman Catholic priests in Ireland do not, as a body, endeavour to civilise the people in this respect is one of the unhappy peculiarities of that country. The most repugnant of all crimes to Englishmen is the crime of deliberate assassination. When such a crime is committed on the British side of St. George's Channel, men, women, and children—the universal population—aid the officers of justice in tracking the criminal. Until that become the feeling and the practice of the Irish peasantry, it is impossible that the country can prosper, or that the curse of God and man should cease to hang over it.

THE COURT.

The hospitalities of the Court have been continued during the week just closed, the guests of her Majesty including, among others, the Premier, Sir Benjamin Hall, Sir Charles Eastlake, and several of the distinguished officers who took part in the late operations before Sebastopol.

The Queen and Prince, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, and the Duchess of Kent, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service on Sunday morning in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor read the prayers and preached the sermon.

Lord Raglan had an audience of the Queen on Monday, to deliver the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Bath worn by his father.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert came to London on Tuesday, and presided at a meeting of the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall.

THEATRICALS AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

The Queen has commanded that theatrical performances shall be resumed at Windsor Castle this season, the first performance to take place on the 22nd inst. Hitherto the performances have taken place in the Rubens Room. St. George's Hall is now being fitted up for the purpose, its noble dimensions being better adapted for the convenience of the Court, and at the same time affording greater space for scenic effect. A large quantity of new scenery is being prepared by Mr. Grieve, who has been intrusted with the whole arrangement of this department. The stage, which will occupy about one-third of the hall, is situated at the western end, leading into the Guard Chamber, thus leaving the throne end for the accommodation of her Majesty and the distinguished guests who may be honoured with invitations.

The Duchess of Inverness has been suffering from slight indisposition during the past fortnight, at Kensington Palace.

The Duchess of San Arpino (Lady Burghersh) was safely delivered of a daughter, at the Palazzo San Teodoro, at Naples, on Tuesday last.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry are entertaining a distinguished party at Mount Stewart, near Newtownards. The circle was to assemble on Monday to meet his Excellency the Earl of Carlisle.

The Bishop of London is better. No further bulletins will be issued, unless a relapse should occur.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*: The Rev. W. R. Roberts to Panteg, Monmouthshire; Rev. A. R. Ludlow to Littleton-upon-Severn, Gloucestershire. *Vicarages*: The Rev. Carter Hall to Hollingbourne, near Maidstone; Rev. W. Findley to Wellington, near Burton-on-Trent; Rev. W. Stoddart to Arksey, Yorkshire; Rev. H. Meeres to Haddenham, near Aylesbury; Rev. H. F. Gurney to Uffington, Berkshire; Rev. W. S. Turnbull to Peniston, near Huddersfield. *Incumbencies*: The Rev. J. Chippendale to Warslow, near Ashbourne; Rev. J. Newnham to Mount-sorell, Leicestershire; Rev. C. Holland to Eastville and Medville, near Boston; Rev. T. Turner to Norton, Gloucestershire.

THE Rev. Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, was on Monday elected Vice-Chancellor of that University for the year ensuing.

THE Head Mastership of Chelmsford Grammar-school has been conferred upon the Rev. C. W. Arnold, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, Master of Congleton School.

A TESTIMONIAL of respect has been presented to the Rev. Thos. Wildman from the inhabitants of Meldrum, Aberdeenshire.

LORD MAYOR'S SHOW IN OLDEN TIME.—In former days the Lord Mayor's pageant was a characteristic affair, the various designs typifying commerce, industry, and the vast resources of the metropolis. Special parts were taken by professional actors, the parts having been written by Peile, Webster, and other early dramatists. For some years the City had a regular poet laureate, and afterwards a person was usually engaged from year to year to compose those pageants who had no share in the establishment. In the reign of Charles the First, when the Lord Mayor and Aldermen had the uncontrolled government of the City, and when the civic court was composed of the mercantile aristocracy of the City, much extravagance was committed, of which the following are recorded instances:—On one Lord Mayor's Day the conduits in the streets played wine, and the Aldermen gave Prince Charles a present of £500; the Queen a gold basin and ewer, worth £750; and the King a diamond which cost £4000. So great were the revenues reduced through these extravagances, that, in order to pay for the above gifts, after having advanced £1000, the aldermen arranged to liquidate the remainder of the debt by instalments of £1000 per annum until the whole was paid. The cost of the procession on Lord Mayor's Day is regulated, of course, by the extent to which it is carried. Last year and the year before the expense was about £500 each year, the extra amount being paid by the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs conjointly, except in the instance of Alderman Sidney's mayoralty, when Sheriff Wallis refused to subscribe, the result being that the Lord Mayor and Sheriff Wire had to pay the sums charged between them. The average cost of the entertainment on Lord Mayor's Day is set down at £2200, including an amount of £200 paid by the Corporation "for lighting and preparing the Hall." The sum of £2000 is defrayed in equal moieties by the Lord Mayor and the two Sheriffs. Civic history furnishes one instance, and only one, of a gentleman who was chosen by his fellow-citizens to fill the civic chair refusing to do so. The entry thus appears in the archives of the Corporation: "Sir Benjamin Hammet, elected Lord Mayor, Michaelmas, 1797, excused serving on paying a fine of £1000."—*Abridged from the "Globe."*

MR. J. C. BUCKMASTER, of the Wandsworth Trade School, has been appointed to deliver a course of lectures on science to the Metropolitan Association of Schoolmasters, with a view to the more efficient qualification of its members for the "Teaching of Common Things."

THE "KHERSONESE" SCREW-STEAMER.—The breadth of beam of this new vessel, engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week, is 39 feet, and not 30 feet, as there stated.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

No nobleman or gentleman will condescend to accept the charge of her Majesty's Colonies—that is to say, no nobleman or gentleman in the exclusive circles in which alone usage will permit the Premier to walk, Diogenes fashion, looking for an honest Secretary who knows a little geography. No doubt, outside those circles, such a man might be found; but not more certain is a wizard of being torn to pieces by the fiend he has raised, if he steps out of the charmed ground, than a regularly-educated and traditional statesman of being martyred by his class if he takes his colleagues from elsewhere than among the notables. Lord Palmerston was bent on doing his best, both for his country and his party, and he offered the Colonies to Lord Stanley, who would have managed them, at all events, on an honest and enlightened system, and whose acceptance of office would also have been a loss to the Opposition. His Lordship had, however, to consult his noble father. The story goes, that on arriving suddenly at Knowsley he found the Earl at billiards with some friends, and Lord Derby—he is always ready for fun—immediately invented all sorts of curious reasons why his heir must have come down. When these were disposed of, and Lord Stanley had announced that Lord Palmerston had offered him the Colonies, the Earl said gravely, "Well, you know there are three reasons which you must give him for refusing. First, that you could not render him much service; secondly, that you don't agree with him as to the war; and, thirdly, that your taking office would bring no accession of strength to his ranks." Much applause rewarded the Earl's excellent memory for the three reasons why, in February last, Lord Palmerston refused to join him. However one of these reasons seems to have been adopted, and Lord Stanley is stated to have declined office because he does not approve of the further prosecution of the war. It is by no means unimportant that people should understand this—the Coalition was, of course, out of the question; but, if the Conservative party goes in for peace, they may miraculously find themselves in the same lobby with Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright.

There have been rumours of an intended dissolution of Parliament; and it was even said that Monday's Cabinet Council sat to consider its advisability. This report was but a *canard*; but there is a pretty general understanding that Lord Palmerston will take no very distant opportunity of ascertaining the exact sentiments of the constituency upon the peace or war question, and it is said that the present House may be made an Easter offering to an excited nation. Many a seat will be emptied of its present tenant when that time comes. Were the trial to be made now, Manchester, Oxford, and the West Riding would change their men. The war has seated Sir Charles Napier, who will walk the course for Southwark. The local candidate, whose boast was that he knew what Southwark wanted, is ousted for the sake of the man who knows what England wants. He retires with a very spleenful address, conceived in the spirit of an insulted "porochial;" but Southwark takes the man who, as the other sailor said, "fought for all the parishes." Mr. Cobden's peace-letter, in which he comforts Russia, assuring her that she is not really hurt by the Allies, and recommends us to lay down our arms, does not seem to have produced much effect down Bankside and the demesnes that there adjacent lie.

The Park ruffianism ought to be put down with a very strong hand and a very stout bludgeon in it, unless the firemen, pumping the dirtiest of dirty water on the mob, should be deemed more efficient for the purpose. A demonstration against an oppressive law was a constitutional act; and even an ill-considered movement, caused by misunderstanding of the reason of the price of provisions, was properly met with forbearance; but the scoundrels who now assemble for riot and outrage, who expel decent people from the Park, insult strangers, and destroy property, ought to be consigned to the teaching of the police bâton. One of the magistrates justly told the officers that they were behaving with far too much forbearance, and, should the mob again assemble, the best *mot d'ordre* for the police force will be that given by the Irishman to his English friend whom he had got into a row at Donnybrook—"take your stick, and wherever you see a head—hit it." A writer in the *Times* suggests that a press-gang should be sent in upon these rascals, to sweep them all away into her Majesty's ships and regiments; and the only objection to this is a grave one—it would be an insult to either gallant service to recruit it with men selected only because they were ruffians. Something has been hinted of the police revenging themselves, by permitting these outrages, for the censure passed upon them for their violent behaviour to the Sunday Trade opponents; but we are unwilling to believe that any one in the responsible situation which gives him command of the force could be guilty of such childish and indiscriminate conduct. The police are our servants; and it is not because a servant has been reproved for insulting a respectable visitor that he is to open the street-door to every blackguard. We trust that next Sunday will put the finishing coup—the *coup de bâton*—to the Park nuisance.

"Respectable" offenders continue to appear. Scarcely are Paul and Company in gaol than a Scottish magistrate in high office, and who had preserved an admirable character up to old age, is transported for a revolting offence which it is rational to believe the result of a disordered intellect. A London clergyman, with an academic title, is charged with making false entries in his register of burials for the sake of obtaining additional fees, and, though it is premature to judge the case, it presents some very suspicious features. A very painful suicide by a German gentleman, at Brighton, scarcely comes within the above category; but it is a very remarkable affair. A youth, the unfortunate gentleman's son, is found dead in his bed, and the father springs out of window. There is doubt about the case, but none that the Coroner who presided at the inquiry displayed less wisdom than is usually manifested even by officials of his class, and the verdict is a most unsatisfactory one.

The *Globe* newspaper (whose accurate information on military subjects ought to be cordially recognised) states that the numbers of our army in the Crimea are now about 56,000, of all arms; and that in the spring there is no reasonable doubt that it will be increased to 70,000. It is satisfactory to see that attention is being called to the present system of billeting, which is found to work not only most injuriously to the land, lord of the tavern into which the raw soldier is thrust, but most demoralisingly upon the lad himself. The fruits of such training may be seen in the drunkenness of which the Crimean correspondents send home such deplorable accounts. Surely, while we are trying to elevate and improve the soldier, and while we boast his superiority to the drunken serf who is opposed to him, we are bound to screen him from these pestilent influences. The subject will, we trust, be taken into early consideration by the Government.

While alluding to the army, let mention be made of an excellent institution for providing, not charity, but employment for those who are discharged from either service with a good character. It is called the Army and Navy Pensioners' Employment Society, and for convenience will be spoken of in the last three words. The Pensioners' Employment Society is best described by its own prospectus, which states that it is supported by public contributions, and by the nobility, gentry, railway and other companies, bankers, shipowners, merchants, agriculturists, manufacturers, and employers generally, who, when they have vacancies in their establishments, call upon the society, with descriptions of the kind of person they wish to employ, whether as schoolmasters, drillmasters, grooms, helpers, gardeners, porters, messengers, gamekeepers, watchmen, door or other office keepers, whose duties may be adequately performed by men who, though unfit for military or naval service, are perfectly, and in certain cases peculiarly, qualified for many of the ordinary avocations of labour. The society keeps on its books the names of

men discharged with good character from her Majesty's service, specifying their condition as to age, wounds, and health, the kind of employment for which they may be considered physically capable, their age, their late position in the Army, Navy, or Marines, and their occupation before entering her Majesty's service, with a copy of testimonials of conduct, sobriety, and general character, whilst bearing arms and since their discharge. The object of the Pensioners' Employment Society needs only to be known to be approved, and a goodly list of subscribers has been already obtained. We shall be glad if this mention of the scheme bring additional subscriptions to Messrs. Coutts's or Messrs. Masterman's.

If Prince Gortschakoff display the skill at escaping manifested by some of the soldiers late under Russian command, but more lately prisoners in England, Codrington and Pellissier will have no ordinary trouble in trapping the bear. Fresh escapes are recorded this week at Lewes, and the men remain uncaptured—a curious thing, unless we imagine that a certain compassionate feeling induces those with whom they take refuge not to give them up. It is, perhaps, not a matter of any particular consequence whether a score or so of captives get away; but the French, who have a knack of holding fast what they get, laugh good-naturedly at John Bull, who cannot even keep his prisoners.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, NOV. 8.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
Nov. 2	29.685	45.5	29.4	36.6	- 9.5	92	S.W. & W.	0.30
" 3	29.620	44.1	34.8	39.5	- 6.4	91	N. & N.E.	0.52
" 4	29.965	49.5	33.8	41.0	- 4.7	91	N.	0.00
" 5	30.185	49.7	29.8	38.5	- 6.9	93	S.W.	0.01
" 6	30.111	58.7	31.2	46.0	+ 0.8	89	S.W.	0.01
" 7	29.870	54.9	45.5	50.0	+ 5.1	87	S.W.	0.00
" 8	29.508	50.4	42.2	46.5	+ 1.8	97	S. & S.W.	0.16

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average and the sign + above the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The reading of the barometer increased from 29.68 inches at the beginning of the week to 29.70 inches by the 2nd; decreased to 29.63 inches by the 3rd; and increased to 30.18 by the 5th; and decreased to 29.47 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of eighty-two feet above the level of the sea, was 29.85 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 42.6°—being 2.8° below the average.

The range of temperature during the week was 29.3°, being the difference between the lowest reading of the thermometer, 29.4°, on the 2nd, and the highest, 58.7°, on the 6th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 15.1°. The greatest was 27.4°, on the 6th; and the least, 8.4°, on the 8th.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of one inch.

The weather during the week was very changeable.

Lewisham, November 9, 1855. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—Last week the births of 671 boys and 675 girls, in all 1346 children, were registered within the metropolitan districts. In the ten corresponding weeks of the ten preceding years the number were 727 boys and 713 girls, in all 1440, showing a deficiency in the number of births for this week of 94. The deaths during the week were 919; the mortality being still below its average rate, and 193 less than the corrected average of the previous years: of these 451 were males, and 468 females. From zymotic diseases 227 persons died, of which 14 were by small-pox, 70 by scarlatina, 22 by hooping-cough, and 49 by typhus. The deaths from diarrhoea, 24, are much below the average number. To violence, cold, privations, and intemperance 54 deaths are referred, being 27 above the average.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—The opening meeting of the 102nd session of the Society of Arts is fixed for Wednesday, the 21st inst. On this occasion the Rev. Dr. Booth, Chairman of Council, will deliver an introductory address, and the medals awarded in the last session will be presented. The papers to be read and discussed at the successive meetings prior to the Christmas recess are—Mr. F. L. Simmonds, "On the Gums and Resins of Commerce;" Mr. G. N. Hooper, "On the Construction of Private Carriages in England and in the Carriage Department of the Paris Exhibition;" Mr. J. Bailey Denton, "On the Progress and Results of the Under-drainage of Land in Great Britain;" and Mr. J. K. Blackwell, "The Present Position of the Iron Industry of Great Britain, with Reference to that of other Countries."

PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS.—A very large public meeting was held on Monday, in the Egyptian-hall, Mansion-house—the Lord Mayor in the chair—to determine whether the Public Libraries Act shall be applied to the City. The meeting was addressed by the Lord Mayor, Mr. Ewart, M.P., Colonel Sykes, and other gentlemen in favour of a motion to apply the Act to the city of London. Mr. Deputy Peacock, Mr. Tite, M.P., and Mr. Alderman Sidney spoke in favour of an adverse amendment, which was carried by a large majority.

THE OMNIBUSES.—We hear that the public are likely to be deprived for the present, at least, of the advantages anticipated from the transfer of the metropolitan omnibuses to a company of Frenchmen. When the negotiations were nearly at a conclusion, it turned out that the Paris company had been proceeding on the supposition that no more plates or licenses would be issued by the authorities, and as the vendors could not give any guarantee on a matter which did not rest with them or the authorities in this country, but on the wants of the public, the matter is to proceed no farther. The arrangement may take effect at a different price, or in some other form; but as it now stands we hear that there are to be no new carriages and no alteration of fares.—*Morning Herald*.

MESSRS. STRAHAN, PAUL, AND BATES.—There is no foundation for the statement which has been going the round of the papers that Strahan, Paul, and Bates, the bankers, were about to be sent to Gibraltar to suffer their sentence at the Criminal Court. Gibraltar is not by any means an easy station, but may be reckoned perhaps one of the most penal and hard-working, as well as being by far the most unhealthy. The convicts are now in Newgate. They will, in the first instance, suffer the usual period of separate confinement, which is, we believe, a year. After that they will probably be transported to a penal settlement for the remainder of their sentence; but no decision will be come to until after the customary probation of separate confinement.

GENERAL RISE IN THE PRICES OF PROVISIONS, &c.—On Tuesday morning the bakers, grocers, oilmen, &c., throughout the metropolis advanced the prices of provisions and other household requisites to a considerable extent. In sugar the prices were raised fully a penny in the lb.; raw sugar of ordinary quality, which two months since could be obtained for 4d. per lb., cannot now be purchased for less than 6d.; the prices of refined sugar have been advanced in proportion. The price of bread, of the second quality, rose to 10d., and in some instances to 10½d., per 4lb.; good household ditto to 9d. and 9½d. for the same quantity; country bread (unweighed) to 8½d. and 9d. per loaf: the best bread sells at 11½d. and 1s. per 4lb. This advance is attributed to the rise in the rates of wheat at Monday's markets. An advance of one halfpenny per lb. has been made in the price of store and mould candles; and it is expected that soap will increase in value. Bacon and pork have advanced in price; prime pieces of the first-named article cannot be obtained for less than 11d. per lb.; and pork (Berwick) realises 9d. per lb. The retail coal-dealers have advanced the price of every description of fuel. Coals of the best quality range from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per cwt.; seconds, 1s. 6d.; inland coal, from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.; and small ditto, 1s. 1d. per cwt.; and gas coke, 6d. to 7d. per bushel; charcoal, and chump and kindling wood, have also been advanced in price.

On Monday night a meeting, rather private in its character, was held in Turner's Dancing Rooms, Nelson-square, at which some of the more influential supporters of Sir C. Napier were present. The meeting occupied but a very short time, the sudden and unexpected retirement of Mr. Scovell from the contest having left the field clear to Sir Charles, whose position in reference to the borough was the theme of hearty rejoicing on the part of his friends.

ACCIDENT TO THE ARCHDUKE OF AUSTRIA.—The Archduke Maximilian, Chief of the Naval Department, was driving this morning in Trieste, when the horses took fright and ran away. The Archduke jumped out of the carriage, and, falling on his head, injured the skull. His Imperial Highness is in danger, and the Emperor, his brother, has just left this city for Trieste.—*Telegraphic Report*, Nov. 7.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE IN IRELAND.—The *Ballinasloe Star* of Saturday, under date of Moate, Friday night, states that whilst Mr. Ramsbottom, land agent, and Mr. Beacham, his assistant, were taking possession of land in the King's County, three miles from Ballinasloe, Mr. Beacham was shot through the neck with a ball, and several slugs lodged in his face and breast. It was doubtful whether he could live through Friday night.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THIRTY members of the Royal Academy have met in full senate; and, according to ancient custom, employed the first Monday in November in filling up any vacancies that may have occurred in the class of Associates. Rumour reports that there was a large attendance, and that the Kensingtonians came down in full body to vote for their own man. The result more than confirms the rumour. There were two vacancies, and Mr. John Calkott Horsley, a painter, and Mr. George Gilbert Scott, the celebrated architect, were elected Associates from what we believe to have been as large a list of candidates as the Academy has had to choose from for very many years. The selection is in every respect excellent. Mr. Horsley is clever, and though he has not yet fulfilled the promise of his boyhood—perhaps too much to be expected from him—he has been gradually and importantly improving in his art. Of Mr. Gilbert Scott it is not too much to say that he is the best Gothic architect of our day. In re-erecting churches he does not copy with servility. He understands what Gothic architecture is, and has invention of his own. He is, perhaps, too much addicted to restoration, as we have had occasion to remark with respect to the much-talked-about restoration of the Royal monuments in Westminster Abbey. The Academy wanted a good Gothic architect, and they have made a wise selection in Mr. Scott.

At the same meeting the question of the rank of engravers in the Royal Academy was again mooted, and Mr. Lumb Stocks, a line engraver, who had submitted to the unworthy condition previously required of engravers, was elected an Associate Engraver "of the new class." This question of the rank of engravers should not remain any longer in this still uncertain state. The Royal Academicians have tardily admitted the high merits of the best engravers, but they have not as yet admitted them to the full rank they are entitled to. They have still the little "stools" at which Strange, Sharp, and Raimbach (time-honoured names) were wont to laugh, and at which Burnet, Pye, Goodall, Robinson, and Doo (their worthy successors) very properly laugh, and will not sit down upon. As for the selection of Mr. Stocks, the Royal Academicians could not, under the circumstances, have done better. They have passed over it is true, Mr. Robert Graves and Mr. Willmore, both line engravers of merit; but the public will justify their preference.

Sir Charles Eastlake has returned from his first Continental tour as Keeper of the National Gallery, and has, it is said, effected certain purchases at Florence that will materially contribute to make our Gallery a history of Art. To secure masterpieces is all but impossible; much, however, may be done, and at comparatively small cost, to illustrate the progress and condition of the several schools of Art, and this, we believe, is what Sir Charles is endeavouring to do.

It is not, we believe, very generally known that the widow of the late Sir William Molesworth was once on the stage. In the year 1827 she played *Lucy Bertram* in "Guy Mannering" at Drury Lane, and was deemed a "hit." Her London career on the stage did not, however, exceed a month.

Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson have given us a taste of their approaching auctions, and from their list we may collect a fair notion of what the season is likely to afford in the shape of curious books, rare prints, and still rarer manuscripts. The principal attractions seem to be the first portion of Mr. Halliwell's Shakespeare Collections (collections made with great great judgment and at great cost for that portion of his edition of Shakespeare which is already published), and the late Colonel Durrant's Collection of the Works of Hollar and Faithorne—by far the finest known to exist in private hands. Colonel Durrant bequeathed this very remarkable collection to Mr. Frank Graves, who is understood to have made some important additions to the bequest.

Mr. John Payne Collier has been and is still reading lectures at Maidenhead upon our early dramatic poetry. There is, as some of our readers will doubtless be glad to learn, an excellent Mechanics' Institute at Maidenhead, to which all the gentry in the neighbourhood subscribe; and Mr. Collier, who has been for some years resident in "lettered leisure" at Maidenhead, very kindly consented to tell his neighbours the result of a life of labour on the history of our early dramatic poetry and stage.

The mention of Mr. Collier's name reminds us of a pleasant rumour that we are soon to see under his editorial care an edition of Michael Drayton's works. Drayton is almost the only Elizabethan poet whose works have escaped republication in our time. We are glad to think that he has been reserved for an editor in every way competent to do him justice.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton has become a writer in the *Quarterly Review*. The article on Pitt and Fox, we suspect is by him. What cannot time effect? Lockhart studiously abstained from noticing Bulwer in the *Quarterly*, and Lockhart was Lord of the *Quarterly* from the infancy of Bulwer's reputation till last year—a period of nearly thirty years. Now Lockhart is no more, and Bulwer is no longer a Whig. The neglected author appears as a writer in that very periodical which so injuriously abstained from rendering him the literary justice his genius has long entitled him to receive.

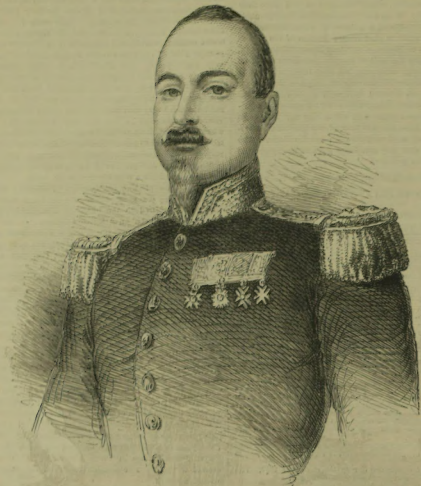
The first volume (just published) of Mr. Thackeray's "Miscellanies" opens with a collection of his ballads, favourites of former years, now brought together for the first time to become permanently interesting. There are some of Mr. Thackeray's ballads that are worthy of Mat Prior, Lady Mary Wortley, and Sir Charles Hanbury Williams.

Architects were pleased with Mr. Digby Wyatt's lecture, on Saturday last, at the Crystal Palace, on the works of Giotto and the labours of the Arundel Society. Mr. Wyatt is thoroughly master of his subject; and, though the day was piercingly cold, he contrived to warm his readers by his honest enthusiasm, his knowledge, and his taste. The tracings from the Arena Chapel would, with the introduction of a little colour, be still more valuable. The whole "getting-up" of this Giotto Gallery is most praiseworthy.

TWO LECTURES ON THE WAR WITH RUSSIA were recently delivered at the Beaumont Institution, Mile End, by Rev. T. J. Rowsell, Incumbent of St. Peter's, Stepney, to very large and attentive audiences. The lecturer entered into a history of the motives and principles involved in the present war; and, from a review of past history, and the facts of the last seventy years, he showed that the spirit and policy of Russia were incessantly aggressive—that on every side of the empire she had, by means of diplomacy, tyranny, and cunning, stretched onward her boundaries towards Western Europe. He instanced, in indignant and passionate language, the partition of Poland, the occupation of Swedish territory, and the very threatening advance of Russia towards Vienna, Berlin, Constantinople, and India. The lecture occupied on each occasion more than two hours in delivery, and was listened to with great attention, and often interrupted by applause.

NEWSPAPERS FOR THE CRIMEA.—Complaints are still rife among the officers of this army concerning the great irregularity with which they receive the newspapers sent to them from England and elsewhere. I impute no blame to any one, nor pretend to point out where the fault lies, but the evil exists, and is great and glaring. Making every allowance for irregularity on the part of senders, for the possible neglect or dishonesty of servants, and newsmen's boys, there still remain abundant instances in which newspapers have positively been sent, and as positively have never been received. I hear daily grumbling on this account, proceeding from persons who receive letters from their friends, informing them that by the same post papers are dispatched to their address, which never arrive. In short, complaint is general, and I am convinced well founded, and that a great number of papers, duly posted in England, do not come to hand in the Crimea—at least, not to the hands of the persons for whom they are destined. The ratio of loss is various; some persons get on an average two out of three of their papers, others one out of two, others scarcely any; and I know cases in which officers are writing to England to discontinue their subscription to newspapers because they never get them at all. The grievance is a vexatious one. We are now on the verge of winter. Days grow short, evenings long; the rains are doubtless at hand, and parades and out-of-door exercise and occupation are hardly to be thought of when the ground becomes a morass. One of the greatest pleasures of a man out here is the receipt of newspapers from England; and so you would say could you behold how the fortunate who receive them are beset. It is a cruel privation and disappointment when, by mismanagement in some quarter or other, they do not arrive. The matter ought to be seen to by all concerned.—*Letter from the Camp*.

THE BOMBARDMENT AND CAPTURE OF KINBURN.



GENERAL BAZAINE, COMMANDER OF THE FRENCH TROOPS AT THE MOUTH OF THE DUIPER.—FROM A SKETCH BY SIR GEORGE HAYTER.

GENERAL BAZAINE.

GENERAL BAZAINE, who commands that portion of the French army now operating at the mouth of the Duiper, may be cited as presenting one of the most brilliant examples of the achievement of military distinction in the present day.

Born in 1811, of a family known in the annals of military and civil engineering, Achille Bazaine, after passing through the preparatory studies for the Ecole Polytechnique, enlisted in 1831 as a private soldier. He thus, at an early age, acquired, by passing successively through the subordinate ranks, a practical knowledge of the duties and resources of his

profession. In 1832 he joined that African army from whose ranks have sprung so many heroes. After having within four years obtained a lieutenancy and the Cross of the Legion of Honour, he joined the French Auxiliary Division in Spain, and took a share in those campaigns in Catalonia which raised so highly the renown of the French Foreign Legion. This corps, composed of volunteers of all nations, cannot be employed in France, and is offered exclusively by Frenchmen. Among such discordant elements our young officer reaped new laurels, and succeeded in securing not only esteem, but affection.

On his return to Algeria in 1835, with the rank of Captain, he took part in the expeditions to Milianah, Timon, Morocco, and Sahara. During some years he conducted the *affaires indiennes* of the subdivision of Timon. While filling this political situation we find him mentioned as



LANDING OF THE ALLIES ON THE BEACH AT KINBURN.—SKETCHED BY J. A. CROWE.—(SEE PAGE 554.)



BOMBARDMENT OF KINBURN BY THE ALLIES, ONE O'CLOCK P.M., OCTOBER 16.—SKETCHED BY J. A. CROWE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

instrumental in the surrender of Abd-el-Kader, and in the subsequent pacification of Algeria.

In 1844 he became Major, in 1848 Lieutenant-Colonel, and in 1850 Colonel of the First Regiment of the Foreign Legion, in which, exactly twenty years previously, he had acted as a subaltern. He was occupied with the administration of Sidi-Bel-Abbes when his regiment was selected for the expedition to the East. The two regiments of the "Legion Etrangère" were constituted into a brigade, the command of which was confided to him; and General Bazaine reached the Camp before Sebastopol on that memorable day, in October, 1854, when the Allies opened fire against the devoted city.

Recent despatches sufficiently prove the active part which he has taken in the labours and the combats of the siege; his name is more than once to be found honourably mentioned in the official despatches; and the intrepid manner in which he conducted a portion of the French left attack at the final assault was alluded to in the highest terms. On the retreat of the Russians, General Bazaine was entrusted by Marshal Pelissier with the government of the town of Sebastopol; the Karabelnaia and that portion which was allotted to the British forces being confided to Col. (now General) Windham. On the 22nd of September he was promoted to the rank of General of Division, and on the 7th of October he left Kamiesch for Kinburn at the head of an expeditionary corps. This important position, with 1420 prisoners and 174 pieces of ordnance, fell on the 17th October, before the attack of the Allied forces, and General Bazaine forwarded to the Marshal, with his account of this exploit, the standard emblazoned with the arms of Russia which had waved over the walls of the conquered stronghold.

The energetic manner with which this operation was carried out may be accepted as an earnest of the talents of the young General who took so prominent a share in it, and who appears destined to perform an important part in the history of this eventful war.

General Bazaine is only forty-four years of age, and is therefore one of the youngest Generals of Division in the French army. At the age of twenty-seven he was already invested with the Orders of the Legion of Honour, of St. Ferdinand, of Charles III., and of Isabella of Spain.

The accompanying portrait is taken from a Sketch by Sir George Hayter.

THE CAPTURE OF KINBURN.—OPERATIONS ON THE DNEIPER.

In our last publication we gave a very complete and graphic account of the Expedition to Kinburn by our Artist and Special Correspondent. In our present number we have given Engravings of the Sketches which accompanied those letters. The subjects of the various Sketches are:—Landing Artillery at Kinburn Spit, October 15; the Spit Battery—Ochakoff in the distance; the Allied Troops landing, October 16; Bombardment of Kinburn, October 16; Ditto, October 17; Kinburn Fort on Fire.

The following letter from a private correspondent gives some interesting details relating to the capture of the Russian stronghold:—

At eight a.m. on Monday, the 15th, the forts opened a heavy fire on gun-boats and steamers. Five or six round shot fell close to the *Spitfire*—some shells burst in the air, which caused her to move further out. 8.30. The troops landing, and the English union-jack planted on the soil of Russia. 9. The Highlanders taking ground and sending out skirmishers. There stood the General and his dog; the latter soon found congenial pastime, and was seen pointing at a quail. The weather was fine, with a pleasant breeze blowing from the southward. No surf on the beach, which is hard sand; a few yards from the water's edge it rises into low irregular hillocks, covered with coarse wiry grass and fishers' huts. The liners still lying quietly at anchor four or five miles from the fort. We were all in earnest expectation of a move, as the Admiral declared his intention of going in to win at nine o'clock; but he did not. 9.30. The first French gun-boat approached full of *les Indigènes*, with their rich blue uniforms, zouaves, and infantry; several others soon followed, and the tricolor waved over a fisher's hut. Four French sailors were chasing a large pig. They plied him vigorously with their boat-hooks, but piggy blew them and dodged them for a long time on land; at length, hard pressed, he dashed into the water and was captured by the boats. Then came the *Triton*, radiant with Marines, and the merry visage of "Our Own Correspondent," and towing *Terrible's* paddle-box boats full of troops. *Banshee* brought up her string of boats in tow. The *Lynx* came also, with the *Royal Albert's* boats and more Marines; while the *Minna* and *Brenda*, the *Danube*, the *Arrow*, the *Beagle*, and *Wrangler* were pouring forth their red-coated burdens. The *Supply*, the *Charity*, the *Industry*, and others, were landing the horses and carts of the Land Transport Corps, together with the tents and baggage required by the troops. The forts fired briskly on the steamers. At 11.15 the Russians signalled to Ochakoff, hoisting a red pendant, a blue with yellow cross, and a white flag with a red border. They ceased firing. At 2.15 the fort opened a brisk fire on the mortar-boats, which had been towed into their position by the *Snake* gun-boat. They were ready to reply in a few minutes. Having got their range they poured shells upon the fort, which fired away till dark. The Russians had set fire to the parts of the village and haystacks which lay nearest to them; but a good portion was preserved by the French, who landed on the Spit between the spot where the English troops were and the fort. During the night they pushed their advances within 1200 yards of the walls.

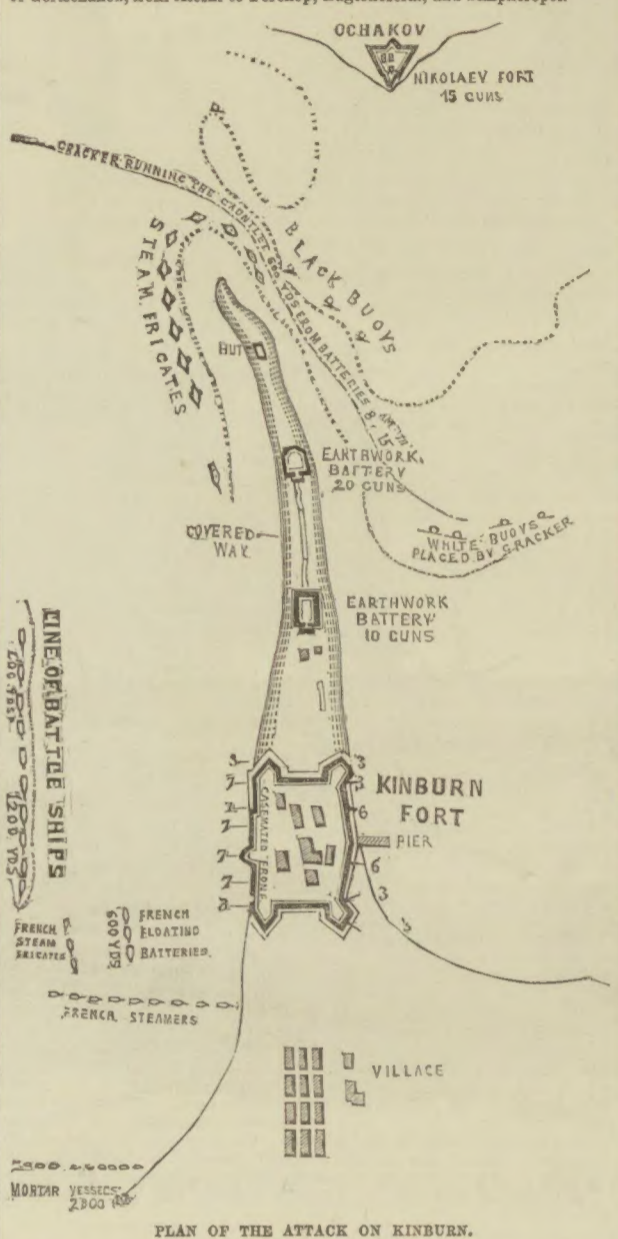
On Tuesday, 16th, a strong breeze from south-west brought up a heavy sea; the surf was high upon the beach. The steamers' paddle-box boats and flats were trying to land provisions from the transports, but most of them were spoiled; the baggage was wet, the boats were swamped, and things looked rather uncomfortable. Some prisoners were taken: they reported the garrison to be 1200, and that 20,000 Russians were advancing to their relief from Perekop and Kherson.

Wednesday, 17th. The anniversary of the grand naval attack on Sebastopol was fine enough to permit the combined fleets to attack. The wind was blowing from off shore, and the swell had subsided. This was indispensable, because many of the line-of-battle-ships were drawing 26 feet water, and they were to anchor and attack with only two or three feet water under their keels. This was a ticklish job, in a narrow difficult channel, hitherto almost unknown to us. Well, at eight a.m. the sand-batteries opened at a steamer and gun-boat which forced their way inside the spit. The French floating batteries were smoking up, preparing to go in, and at 9.30 they opened a tremendous fire at 500 yards, from twelve large guns on each broadside. At ten the mortar-boats opened fire, three French gun-boats were working along from the southward, by the shore, where the troops had been landed. The boats of the *Firebrand*, *Furious*, and *Leopard* had been digging out their own paddle-box boats and flats which had been swamped in the surf, and were half buried in the sand. At 10.15 these steamers weighed and proceeded to the flag-ship. At this moment fifteen gun-boats were blazing away over the mortar-boats and batteries. Some heavily-armed French steamers and the *Odin* were firing. Shells were bursting over the fort, which was firing very rapidly. The Russian gunners could be seen, standing up boldly on the rampart, sponge and rammer in hand, loading and firing away as if they were at exercise. When one was knocked over, another jumped up. Three of them were enough to work each gun; one to work the elevating-screw and let the gun slip down the incline to run it out; one to lay and fire (the recoil sent it in again); one man to sponge, &c. This accounts for their killed being so few.

11.30. Signal made to *Valorous* to weigh immediately; also to *Sidon*, *Caracra*, and *Gladiator* to follow; *Firebrand* to go in at once, engaging batteries at both sides. The two earth-and-sand batteries on the spit were spitting away merrily out of their ngly mouths. It was not a pleasant thing to look at their square black embrasures, looking like five or six old black tobacco-stained teeth stuck in a fury's upper gum, and to see they were only waiting to get you in a favourable position to open fire upon you at 500 yards. The *Caracra* went in at them in a business-like way; the *Downtless* very gingerly and circumspectly indeed—remarkably careful; but the *Terrible* hammered them so hard as almost to bury them in a heap of stony sand. She did her work admirably, and nearly shut them up. It was a brilliant sight to see the *Valorous*, *Sidon*, *Firebrand*, and *Gladiator* run in to 800 yards, engaging north shore; then run down to within 500 yards of the sand battery, engaging that; and then float into the calm waters at the Dnieper's mouth, where few British ships have floated before. Noon. The liners going to work. The barracks in the fort burning fiercely, especially around where the Russian colours were hoisted. Their guns firing rapidly still. 12.30. The line-of-battle ships opened at once; the *Hannibal* alone bestowing her attentions at a most respectful distance upon the sand-batteries. Her brave Admiral Stewart had gone into *Valorous*. But this was not peril enough, so he hoisted his pretty white ensign on a small steam gun-boat, the little *Pilot Fish*, in front of all, and there he led in his little squadron like a gallant dashing fellow as he is. 2.30. A flag of truce was hoisted, and the whole Russian garrison marched out under arms. The gunners from the sand forts marched in, bearing on stretchers their wounded; one died; they buried him, stretcher and all, in the sand, stuck up a rude cross at his head, and marched doggedly on. The Allied troops marched into the fort, and the union of Red Ensign and Tricolor was seen on high. The General and officers of the Russian battalion were made to pile their arms outside the fort. The muskets were new, and in first-rate condition. They walked on, bearing the banners and ornaments of their church, and were placed under a French guard at the head-quarters, about three miles south of the town. They formed one complete battalion, two Colonels, 4 Majors, 4 Captains, and about 1200 men. Their loss is said to be about 100 killed and wounded, very few being killed. The English lost two men by the bursting of 68-pounder guns of the *Arrow* gun-boat, one or two wounded. The French lost about 27, chiefly in their floating batteries, which

acted admirably, and endured still better. One is said to have had sixty-seven cannon shot strike her without doing any important damage.

18th, 6 a.m. The Russians blew up the forts at Ochakoff, two stupendous explosions rent the air, and shook our steamers—the second presenting that peculiar appearance which the *Times* calls "the velvety fatty black edges." Thousands of shells exploded at the same time. Their Russians have thus abandoned their position on the north shore, which cost them a long siege and 40,000 men. Alexander may lay down any number of 130-gun steamers, but how many of them can he get out of the Bug and Dnieper? This blow menaces Nicolaieff and Kherson, and gives us a *point d'appui* to work the rear of Gortschakoff, from Aleski to Perekop, Bagtcheseraï, and Simpheropol.



From the *Invalide Russe* we learn that on the evening of the 27th ult. the Allies embarked near Kinburn their field artillery and horses on board some of their transport-ships. Next morning, at daybreak, the ships were still in the roads, and they appeared to be preparing to put to sea, but a dense fog, which lasted from eight o'clock in the morning till the evening, prevented any observations during the day. Before this fog came on, it was remarked that the number of steamers, gun-boats, &c., at anchor in the embouchure of the Bug had considerably decreased. Only five steamers and four gun-boats remained in the mouth of the Bug. The fleet in the Bay of Ochakoff consisted of sixty-four vessels. The Allies were fortifying their position at Kinburn.

From other sources we learn that British steamers of light draught have reconnoitred Nicolaieff. Numerous ships, finished and unfinished, are in the river and sheds. The place is strongly protected by recently-erected works.

The blockade of Odessa is efficiently continued, and the utmost fear prevails there, as the return of the fleet is supposed to be a certainty. A private letter from that city, of the 22nd ult., says:—"Since Kinburn has fallen into the power of the Allies the communications kept up between Nicolaieff, Ochakoff, and Odessa by means of clippers have entirely ceased."

The head-quarters of General Lüdgers, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the South, which is 50,000 strong, are removed from Odessa to Nicolaieff. If the *Augsburg Gazette* be as well informed on Russian subjects as it is well disposed to Russian interests, the Czar has not been able to provide for the defence of Nicolaieff and Kherson without withdrawing a portion of his army from the Crimea. The *Gazette* states that the 1st brigade of the Fourteenth Division of Reserve, a corps that took part in the defence of Sebastopol, has marched to Nicolaieff; and artillery had also been detached from Prince Gortschakoff's army, with the same destination. The *Oesterreichische Zeitung* states that Totleben is working wonders at Nicolaieff. Below Spasska, where the Bug is 600 sachsen or fathoms broad, the new gun-boats, which will be manned by the remainder of the crews of the former Black Sea fleet, are to be stationed. The two banks of the river will be defended by forts and redoubts. The inhabitants of Nicolaieff were informed that, as an attack on the city was not beyond the bounds of probability, they might, if they pleased, retire into the interior. Three-fourths of the people have emigrated, and things are not better at Kherson. It is related that all the batteries at Odessa are to be disarmed, and the guns sent to Nicolaieff.

Admiral Berk, Governor of Nicolaieff and Admiral-in-Chief of the Black Sea Fleet and Ports, is dismissed. Vice-Admiral Mettin is appointed in his stead, with the additional command of the flotilla in the Danube.

It was rumoured at Vienna, on Wednesday, that the bombardment of Nicolaieff had begun on the 29th ult., and continued during the whole of the 30th, but the report was not credited.

The accompanying Plan of the Spit of Kinburn, and the arrangement of the Allied fleet in front of the fort, will enable our readers to understand the following account of a daring feat performed there on the night previous to the bombardment:—

October 17th.—Captain Spratt having planned the attack, it was also arranged that the Rear-Admiral, Sir H. Stewart, should, if possible, force the narrow passage, and get into Kherson Bay, so as to flank the batteries; in consequence of which, I was appointed to have four of the gun-boats under my charge, and take them in at night-time, and endeavour to buoy the channel. I pushed on—slapped into the deep and narrow channel—passed the batteries without being seen, and anchored inside of Kherson Bay—alone. At five a.m. in the morning all the gun-boats pushed in, and wondered how I got in. I directed them to proceed eastward, for one mile, and anchor; when it became daylight I was doubtful of my own buoys, and, seeing that the French had made a mess of their work, I proposed to the gallant commander of the *Cracker* to run the gauntlet, so as to get out and offer to bring the Admiral in. Accordingly the little gun-boat, at full speed, flew through the narrow channel, and passing the batteries at 700 or 800 yards—the whole fleet were witnesses—to see the little thing dash on; and the batteries commenced their fire of shot and shell, fortunately missing us every time. We arrived safe to the Admiral: he was exceedingly pleased, and wrote to the Commander-in-Chief, who made the signal to *Cracker*, "We all admire your performances."

The Prussian Government has adopted the project for constructing a standing bridge over the Rhine, between Coblenz and Ehrenbreitstein. Operations will commence early next spring.

MODERN POETIC GENIUS.*

Poeta nascitur non fit—or, rather, Poetry is of Nature, not of Art; pervading all creation from all time—a subtle essence, imparting life and beauty to every object in turn, and peopling even space with fancies all its own. 'Tis for the poet to seize the light and spirit of poetry—to realise in a form for palpable presentment each evanescent suggestion, each transient rainbow-hue of this ever-active agency; and as the essence of Poetry consists in the grand, the beautiful, and the passionate, the poet's measure should show the grace and smoothness which belong to power and fullness; and his language should be a sort of word-music.

Who shall set bounds to the range of poetry;—who shall limit man's appreciation of it, or restrict his invention and fancy in the development of its inspirations? He who shall count up the sands of eternity and set a girdle round space. But it is one thing to define all that is or may be, and another to point out what should not be; it is one thing to formulate all the legitimate methods of poetic success, and another to prescribe some of the conditions necessary to it. By common consent of mankind in all ages, some of these conditions of poetic success have been defined, comprising more essentially grace and dignity of expression, in rhythmical order, varying with the subject, and according to the genius of the language. It is in the province of all to adapt these unwritten laws to his own particular case; and the highest proof of genius may be shown in appropriate selection of language and of rhythm, and in modifications of the latter to a peculiar subject; but genius will not be safe in running in diametrical opposition to that which has been established by general consent for ages.

We offer the above remarks by way of introduction to our brief notice of a few new volumes of poems, including one by a highly-esteemed bard of the New World, because we have observed of late a too great disposition, amongst the poets of the rising generation, to set our old habits and rules at naught, and to seek for altogether new principles of poetic beauty—as if, forsooth, they were now creating poetry for the first time, instead of merely echoing its inspirations, which have been resounding through the hearts and ears of man ever since the world came out of chaos. With these ambitious projectors a grand or beautiful idea in simple, easy garb, is not the object of pursuit, but to put their idea, whatever it be, into as ill-fitting, tawdry, slatternly a dress as it is possible for the most *outré* imagination to conceive; and every time they invent a dress as unlike as possible all poetic dress that has gone before, they consider that they have been eminently successful, and forthwith sally forth, complacently, to air it in the sight of man, in the Bond-street of their Parnassus.

Have we not, for instance, a Poet Laureate who, having exhausted every variety of poetic antidote, has in his last composition actually descended to the veriest dead-level of prose-run-mad; and has he not, unfortunately, many thoughtless imitators, as inferior to himself as was the waiting maid who went mad in white muslin at the heels of her Princess mistress, mad in white satin? Then, on the other hand, have we not Mr. Philip J. Bailey, author erst of "Festus," and later of the "Mystic, and other Poems," who, adhering rigidly to the pentameter metre, with words of strange import thrown uncomfortably together, as fragment flags upon a macadamized road, for want of utter attention to the sense, writes incomprehensibly ever, *ex.gr.*:—

The soul of every animal from the ox,
Thunder begotten, to the solar wolf—
As he re-rose from Hades—God of Death,
Thenceforward to man hallowed—to destroy
The spirit of all ill; and scarab, type
Of the great world-artificer: from the lord
Of golden flocks, lamb-headed, to the goat
Sacred to Sion in all rites, he, in turn,
Bespake, and each to him the awful word
Passed, that makes ope the thousand courts of life.

And have we not now Mr. Longfellow, one of the founders of a school of poets in the New World, perverting a fair genius to the trick of mannerism, and crumpling up noble thoughts upon a verbal fretwork in which every variety of disagreeable and unseemly contortion is exhausted? To confine ourselves for the present to the last-named author, let the reader consider his unsuccessful attempt at hexameters in his otherwise meritorious poem of "Evangeline," and the octo-syllabic blank lines of the "Song of Hiawatha" now before us, afterwards comparing the unhappy verbal structure of these productions with the graceful beauty of some of the numerous minor poems by the same writer. Take, for instance, the beautiful ballad of "The Curfew," published nine years ago, which we quote as an example of quiet, wholesome, poetic expression:—

I.
Solemnly, mournfully,
Dealing its dole,
The Curfew Bell
Is beginning to toll.
Cover the embers
And put out the light;
Till comes with the morning,
And rest with the night.
Dark grow the windows,
And quenched is the fire;
Sound fades into silence,—
All footsteps retire.
No voice in the chamber,
No sound in the hall!
Sleep and oblivion
Reign over all!

II.
The book is completed,
And closed, like the day;
And the hand that has written it
Lays it away.
Dim grow its fancies;
Forgotten they lie;
Like coals in the ashes,
They darken and die.
Song sinks into silence,
The story is told,
The windows are darkened,
The hearthstone is cold.
Darker and darker
The black shadows fall;
Sleep and oblivion
Reign over all.

Take these simple, flowing, truthful lines, with the charming reality they conjure up, and compare them with the following passage from the "Song of Hiawatha":—

Cried the fierce Kabibonokka,
"Who is this that dares to brave me?
Dares to stay in my dominions
When the Wawa has departed,
When the wild-goose has gone southward,
And the heron, the Shuh-shuh-gah,
Long ago departed southward?
I will go into his wigwam,
I will put his smouldering fire out!"

Or with this:—

With the heavy blow bewildered,
Rose the Great Bear of the mountains;
But his knees beneath him trembled,
And he whimpered like a woman,
As he reeled and staggered forward,
As he sat upon his haunches;
And the mighty Mudjekeewis,
Standing fearlessly before him,
Taunted him in loud derision,
Spoke disdainfully in this wise:—
"Hark you, Bear! you are a coward,
And no Brave, as you pretended;
Else you would not cry and whimper
Like a miserable woman!
Bear! you know our tribes are hostile,
Long have been at war together;
Now you find that we are strongest,

You go sneaking in the forest,
You go hiding in the mountains!
Had you conquered me in battle
Not a groan would I have uttered;
But you, Bear! sit here and whimper,
And disgrace your tribe by crying,
Like a wretched Shaugodaya,
Like a cowardly old woman!"
Then again he raised his war-club,
Smote again the Mishe-Mokwa
In the middle of his forehead,
Broke his skull, as ice is broken,
When one goes to fish in Winter.
Thus was slain the Mishe-Mokwa,
He the Great Bear of the mountains,
He the terror of the nations.

Or this:—

On the next day of his fasting
By the river's brink he wandered,
Through the Muskoday, the meadow,
Saw the wild rice, Mahnomonee,
Saw the blueberry, Meenahga,
And the strawberry, Odahmin,
And the gooseberry, Shahbomin,
And the grape-vine, the Bemahgut,
Trailing o'er the alder-branches, &c.

* "The Song of Hiawatha." By H. W. Longfellow. New York and London.—"Maud, a Poem." By Alfred Tennyson, Poet Laureate. Moxon.—"The Mystic, and other Poems." By P. J. Bailey. Chapman and Hall.

Thus the fields shall be more fruitful,
And the passing of your footsteps
Draw a magic circle round them,
So that neither blight nor mildew,
Neither burrowing worm nor insect,
Shall pass o'er the magic circle;
Not the dragon-fly, Kwo-ne-she,
Nor the spider, Subbekashe,
Nor the grasshopper, Pau-puk-keena,
Nor the mighty caterpillar,
Way-muk-kwana, with the bear-skin,
King of all the caterpillars!

Why this is the very marrowbones-and-cleaver measure, the song of the mill-clapper. We don't know how it may suit the regular Yankee drawl, but in our little experience the eyes get bloodshot, and the jaws ache and tremble in the very attempt to read it. It will be seen that the poet, as if his bed were not hard and rickety enough, makes it still more uncomfortable, by stuffing it with outlandish Indian words, the import of which, when they are not paraphrased in the text—while, by the way, they generally are, leaving us to wonder why they are used at all—is revealed in a Vocabulary obligingly appended to the volume. Thus, then, the affrighted sense falls upon such lines as the following:—

“Minne-wawa,” said the pine-trees,
“Mudway-aushka,” said the water.

We find, on applying for elucidation of the mystery propounded, that “minne-wawa” is “a pleasant sound, as of the wind in trees,” and that “mudway-aushka” is the “sound of waves on the shore.” And when a young lady exclaims—

Ah, showain nemeshin Nosa!

we find that she is putting forth an invitation to her father to have pity upon her;—“Nosa” meaning “papa” in the language of the Ojibways; whence perhaps “Nosey,” so applicable to Mr. Robson's version of that well-known parental model in Shakespeare's “Merchant of Venice.”

Is it not a sad thing to see fine poetic gifts (which Mr. Longfellow possesses) perverted, and a grand subject (which there undoubtedly is in the foundation of the “Song of Hiawatha”) rendered ridiculous by such conceits in the fashion and expression? We have said that the subject of this production is a good one; it is indeed good enough to be entitled to much better treatment. What much richer, or more suggestive, theme could a poet of the New World have than that of the Indian Edda—a personage of miraculous birth, who, according to the traditions of North American tribes, was sent amongst them to clear their rivers, forests, and fishing-grounds, and to teach them the arts of peace? Why a whole creation was opened up in it, crowded with incidents surpassingly unique and grand; and yet see what has been done through an error of judgment!

Our poets must learn to distrust the impulse of genius, and court the dictates of common sense, if they would become teachers and improvers of enlightened humanity.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE VENERABLE GEORGE HODSON, ARCHDEACON OF STAFFORD.

The Rev. George Hodson, M.A., late Archdeacon of Stafford, Canon Residentiary of Lichfield, and Vicar of St. Mary's, in that city, was the youngest son of — Hodson, Esq., of Carlisle. At the usual age he entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he greatly distinguished himself, graduating in 1810 as seventh wrangler, and obtaining in the same year the second gold medal. Upon taking his degree he was elected a Fellow of Magdalen, of which College he subsequently became tutor. After his marriage he was associated for a short time with his friend, the Rev. James Hensman, in the discharge of clerical duties at Clifton, where he came under the notice of Bishop Ryder (then Bishop of Gloucester), who appointed him his examining chaplain. For several years he held the Incumbency of Christ Church, Birmingham, his ministry being most acceptable and successful; and in 1828 he became, in succession, Vicar of Colwich, Canon of Lichfield, and Archdeacon of Stafford. In 1851, for the more enlarged and efficient discharge of his clerical duties, he exchanged, at a pecuniary sacrifice, the Vicarage of Colwich for that of St. Mary's, Lichfield, rendered vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Lonsdale. This was the scene of his final labours. Having just concluded a visitation of his large archdeaconry, having gone from house to house through the whole of his important parish, having addressed his people for the last time (as if with unconscious presentiment) from the solemn words of St. Paul, “I have fought a good fight; I have finished my course; I have kept the faith;” he left England with his two youngest daughters for a short period of relaxation in Northern Italy and the Tyrol. Here, at Riva, on the Lago di Garda, he was seized with malignant cholera, and in eight hours, on Sunday, August 12th, he died at the age of sixty-eight years. His body was interred in the Roman Catholic Cemetery at Riva.

CHARLES HENRY EVANS, ESQ., OF PLASGWYN AND HENBLAS, CO. ANGLESEY.

The death of this gentleman occurred on the 1st inst., in the 61st year of his age. Mr. Evans was the representative of the Morgans and Lloyds of Henblas, and derived descent in the female line from Robert Morgan, D.D., Bishop of Bangor, whose wife, Anne Lloyd, was daughter and heiress of the Rev. Wm. Lloyd, of Henblas. Mr. Evans was son and heir of the late Hugh Evans, Esq., of Trefeiler and Henblas, High Sheriff of Anglesea in 1811, and grandson of Charles Evans, Esq., of Trefeiler, High Sheriff in 1752, the son and heir of William Evans, Esq., of Trefeiler, by Margaret, his wife, sister and heir of Henry Morgan, Esq., of Henblas. By Henrietta, his wife, daughter of the Very Rev. John Warburton, Dean of Bangor, Mr. Evans leaves issue two sons and one daughter.

THOMAS BRANDRAM, ESQ.

MR. BRANDRAM died on the 1st ult., at his residence, Lee-grove, Kent, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, unmarried. He was the heir of Samuel Brandram, Esq.; and for nearly fifty years the head of the old-established firm of Brandram, Brothers, and Co., of Sise-lane, London. He resided in Kent, and was an active magistrate of that county.

ROBERT CHARLES TUDWAY, ESQ., M.P.

This gentleman was the eldest son of the late John Paine Tudway, Esq. (who was M.P. for Wells from 1815 to 1830, and whose uncle sat from 1760 to 1815), by his wife, Fanny Gould, daughter of Lucas Pulsford, Esq., of Wells. He was born at Wells the 4th of July, 1808, and married, the 3rd of March, 1846, Maria Catherine, eldest daughter of William Miles, Esq., M.P., of Leigh-court, Somerset. Mr. R. C. Tudway was educated at Harrow, and at Christ Church, Oxford; he was a Deputy Lieutenant and a Magistrate for Somersetshire, and served the office of High Sheriff of that county in 1842. He was first returned to Parliament for Wells in July, 1852, as a supporter of Lord Derby. Mr. Tudway died at his residence, Wells, on the 20th inst. He has had no issue, and, therefore, the representation of the old and highly-respectable family of which he was the head devolves on his next brother, Henry Gould Tudway, Esq.

WILLS AND CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—Sir Charles Chad, Bart., of Thurstford, Norfolk, has bequeathed to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Society for the Suppression of Cruelty to Animals, the Norwich Hospital, and the Lynn Hospital, £100 to each; to the parishes of Thurstford and Gatesend £50 each, and Tatterford £20, for the poor of such parishes. —Miss Alice Cramlington, of Berlin, has left to her executors £1000, to be given to such charities as they may think proper objects; and £100 to the poor of Warrington. —Robert Stirling, Esq., of Leek, has bequeathed £300 to the British and Foreign Bible Society; 300 guineas to the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, London; £200 to the Edinburgh Association in aid of the Moravian Missions; £300 in aid of the Fund for the Support of Ministers of the Free Church; £300 to the New College; £200 in aid of the schemes under the authority of the General Assembly; £200 to the Building Fund; £200 in aid of the sustentation of ministers; £400 to assist in the education of young men for the ministry of the Free Presbyterian Church, at the New College in Edinburgh; and to the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, the Stafford General Infirmary, and the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Sick of Edinburgh, £50 each. —The will of W. H. Bodley, M.D., of Hove, was proved under £25,000; that of John Thompson, of the Burlington Tavern, £50,000.

Spanish papers announce that one-half of the vintage of Xeres de la Frontera, one of the principal places of the sherry district, is entirely lost this year.

During a storm at Cadiz a few days ago the lightning struck a powder-magazine in the island of San Fernando, and caused an explosion which did damage to the amount of 1,000,000 reals (£10,000).

MUSIC.

JULLIEN'S PROMENADE CONCERTS.

THESE most popular entertainments began on Monday evening in Covent-garden Theatre. M. Jullien announces that they can continue for five weeks only from that time, the theatre being let at Christmas for dramatic performances. He has fitted up the house for his concerts according to his usual plan, and with more than his usual magnificence. The decorations are gay and tasteful; and the great centre chandelier depending from the ceiling, now surrounded by a circle of lesser luminaries, diffuses a blaze of light through every corner of the building. A new dress-circle of open boxes, in front of the grand tier, greatly enlarges the accommodation, and adds to the brilliant aspect of the house. The musical arrangements are on a still greater scale than formerly. The orchestra is increased in numerical strength, and includes the most distinguished instrumentalists in London. In its construction there is what we consider a decided improvement. In the usual formation of our orchestras, whatever may be their total strength—whether fifty, or a hundred and fifty—the difference lies entirely in the stringed instruments, the strength of “wind” being always the same—two flutes, two oboes, two clarinets, &c. M. Jullien has seen the evident faultiness of this arrangement, and has established a better balance between the two departments of the orchestra. While increasing the strength of the stringed band, he has made a corresponding increase in the wind instruments, by doubling the flutes, oboes, clarinets, and bassoons. The brazen instruments he has left as before, feeling that they are always powerful enough, however large the orchestra may be. The propriety of this innovation was fully justified by its effect. The volume of tone proceeding from the above doubled instruments was delightfully rich and full, without ever exceeding the due measure of strength. M. Jullien generally confines himself to one vocalist, whom he engages for the whole series. This season he has selected M^{me}. Gassier, and he could not have made a happier choice. She has in a single season made herself one of the greatest favourites of the public, and most deservedly; for she has shown herself a singer of the very highest order. To a voice of singular clearness, flexibility, and compass, she adds almost unrivalled powers of execution, together with grace, delicacy, and feeling; while youth, beauty, and an engaging manner fill up the measure of her attractions.

M. Jullien has announced a variety of novelties; and, among others, a grand descriptive quadrille called “The Fall of Sebastopol;” but Monday night's concert was almost wholly made up of well-known and favourite pieces. In the classical style there were—Weber's Overture to “Euryanthe,” the Funeral March from Beethoven's “Sinfonia Eroica,” the first movement of Mendelssohn's Symphony in A minor, and a selection from “Don Giovanni.” In the lighter and more popular style there were several new and brilliant waltzes, &c., by Jullien himself; and, above all, his famous “British Army Quadrille”—an astounding musical mimicry of war, which has been his *piece de resistance* for several seasons. Madame Gassier sang the beautiful air, “O luce di quest' anima,” from “Linda di Chamouni;” the final rondo in the “Sonambula;” and her favourite waltz, with which she has so often delighted the public. Her reception, we need scarcely add, was enthusiastic, and everything she sang was loudly endorsed.

There was an immense audience. The boxes were full of fashionable company, and the vast promenade was crowded to overflowing. M. Jullien on entering the orchestra was received with “honour due,” and nothing could be more satisfactory than the manner in which the first part of the concert went off. The most classical portions of the selection were listened to with attention, and applauded with warmth. But the latter part of the evening did not pass so agreeably. The promenade gradually became more and more densely and uncomfortably crowded—a circumstance which always produces disturbance; while it was evident that numbers of the new comers were more bent upon a “lark” than disposed to listen quietly to music. They began to amuse themselves with shouting, whistling, calling for “The Rat-catcher's Daughter,” and other elegant street ditties, pushing one another about, and exchanging stickuffs. The police carried off several of the principal rioters, who were brought up to Bow-street and fined next morning. Any serious mischief was thus prevented; but this discreditable conduct marred the pleasure which might here been received from the latter portion of the concert. Even after M. Jullien (who seemed much annoyed) and all the band had left the orchestra, the promenade continued to be full of a noisy mob, who kept bawling for a quarter of an hour before they thought proper to go away. Such behaviour was indeed unexpected and surprising, being quite unlike the quiet and orderly bearing of the multitudes who have filled M. Jullien's promenades for years past; and we trust it will not be continued.

THE THEATRES.

ADELPHI.—“The White Horse of the Peppers” was revived on Thursday week, for the purpose of Mr. Hudson's representing the part originally performed by Mr. Power, that of the Irish gentleman, as symbolised in the character of *General Pepper*. Mr. Hudson is perfectly *au fait* in the performance, and as the bogtrotter (a disguise assumed for the nonce) was especially humorous. He sang also the spirited song of “I'm a ranting, roaring blade,” with decided effect. We are half-afraid that Mr. Paul Bedford's Dutch *Major* is a positive caricature; but the audience were evidently pleased with its extravagance. Miss Wyndham, as *Agatha*, was amusing; and the new actress, Miss Kate Kelly, as *Phelim*, proved that she was likely to be an important acquisition to the company. Altogether, there was much broad fun elicited. The drama was succeeded by Peake's farce of “The Hundred Pound Note”—a piece thoroughly English, and not to be deteriorated by any critical comparison with the sentimental vaudevilles derived from French sources, however neatly constructed or cunningly conceived. An air of stern fact and solid nationality distinguishes this celebrated farce. On its first production, in 1827, it was strongly cast; the names of Jones, Blanchard, Bartley, Power, Keeley, Mrs. Davenport, Madame Vestris, and Mrs. Faucit, illustrating the play-bill of the day. Nevertheless, on the first night it was received towards the conclusion with disapprobation; the objectionable matter was removed, and the second night it went well, and afterwards ran successfully to the end of the season. Nothing is perhaps more fallacious than the result of first nights; and the critic who is guided by it incurs the danger of giving an erroneous verdict. We have frequently thought it would be much safer practice to defer judgment until the third performance of a new production; but in these fast days delay would, we fear, not be tolerated, even though justice might be secured. Mr. Keeley benefited most by the ultimate triumph of the present farce, and his picture as *Billy Black*, the boots of the inn and propounder of conundrums, might be seen in company with the *Bavarian Broom Girl* (another of the characters now performed by Miss Keeley) in every picture-shop window, and on every plaster-seller's counter. Mr. Keeley still retains the humour of his character, but the humour itself has grown old, if not obsolete. Mr. Hudson, as *O'Shaughnessy*, was as fresh as ever. The Milesian servant is still intelligible.

The manager of this favourite theatre has found the revival of “Open Sesame” sufficiently encouraging to reproduce another of the Lyceum burlesques. “Valentine and Orson” was, perhaps, next to “Open Sesame,” the most popular of the extravaganzas produced during the management of Mr. Keeley, and the success of Thursday night was confirmatory of its popularity. The principal weight of the piece devolves of course upon Mr. and Mrs. Keeley, and most admirably did they discharge their responsibility. Mr. P. Bedford was a very good representative of *King Pepin*, and would have been more so had he been better acquainted with “what is set down for him.” *Eglantine* was allotted to Miss Wyndham, a most painstaking and improving actress. Her costume was very tasteful, and she danced and played with much grace and spirit. The other characters were adequately represented, and the piece seemed to give immense satisfaction to a full house.

DRURY LANE.—The management of this theatre shows tact in varying the contents of the bill, by occasional performances giving scope for the comic talent of its company. “The Critic” was performed on Saturday, and Mr. Charles Mathews allowed to revel in the wit of Sheridan, and that not in one character only, but in two of the author's subtlest creations—*Sir Fretful Plagiary* and *Puff*. In his rapid change of character, and the completeness of the assumption, Mr. C. Mathews rivals the most expert of polyphonists. Two new pieces have also been produced. The first is a farce in one act, called “Twenty Minutes with a Tiger,” the animal so called being a biped East Indian, *Mr. Chilli Chutnee* (Mr. Younge), a retired nabob, of ferocious temperament. His daughter has a protean kind of lover in one *Mr. Beezwing* (Mr. C. Mathews), who, to tame the frascible father, assumes to be—first, a commercial traveller; and, next, the landlord of the house in which *Chutnee* resides as the tenant, and accomplishes his task in the stipulated twenty minutes. On his victim declaring that his daughter shall never wed as long as he lives, his tormentor rejoins, “Then you must be killed, old gentleman,” and proceeds to a mortal encounter, in which, however, the latter gets worsted. *Beezwing* ultimately escapes from the fishpond

into which he had been thrown, and, with the aid of the daughter's pleading, carries his point with the worried parent, who consents to their union. The effect of the piece is entirely dependent on Mr. C. Mathews' animal spirits; but, as in these he abounds, the success of the piece was never for a moment disputable. What are improbabilities to an actor who affords no time for reflection? The last new piece, which was produced on Wednesday, is entitled “An Impudent Puppy,” and affords, of course, another opportunity for Mr. C. Mathews' characteristic aptitude. It is taken from the French vaudeville entitled “Monsieur qui suit les Femmes.”

MARYLEBONE.—Mr. Knowles' pleasing play of “The Wife” was revived on Tuesday, the heroine being supported by Miss Edith Heraud. We may now mention that this lady will, on next Wednesday, take her benefit, when it is announced that she will perform the part of *Juliet* in Shakespeare's great love-tragedy; and also that of *Juliana*, in Tobin's clever comedy of “The Honeymoon.” Both of these characters she will support for the first time in London. In the provinces she has most successfully appeared in both at various times; and it will be remembered that it was in *Juliet*, on the Richmond stage, that, only a few years ago, she made the remarkable début which at the time attracted so much critical attention. In the benefit now proposed Miss Heraud makes her first appeal of the kind to public support; and we trust that she will meet with proper encouragement.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE—THE ARUNDEL SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

The Directors of the Crystal Palace having volunteered to place at the disposal of the Arundel Society one of their numerous unoccupied courts for the exhibition of their drawings, tracings, casts, &c., the offer was readily accepted, and on last Saturday this addition to the Art-collections of the Sydenham Palace was opened to the public. The collection illustrating some of the most interesting periods of Christian Art includes drawings after Giotto, Fra Angelico da Fiesola, and Domenico Ghirlandajo; casts from some of the Elgin marbles; and copies, in fictile ivory, of some of the most beautiful ivory carvings. The inauguration of this collection, inconsiderable in quantity, though of value in point of real interest, was considered of sufficient importance to induce the Directors to invite Mr. Digby Wyatt to deliver a lecture on the genius and works of Giotto, and to issue special cards of invitation to the lovers and patrons of Art. The day, however, was unpropitious; the weather cold and lowering—the atmosphere of the Crystal Palace was that of an ice-house rather than of a conservatory—the valuable exotics drooping and withering under its chilly influence, the surrounding downs were covered with a dank mist, against which the grand water-work display struck coldly and cheerlessly; and in spite of all the combined attractions of the day, a very small number of visitors attended; some six hundred only, in the course of the day. Under these circumstances the lecture upon the dawn of art in sunny Italy, and the warm gushing genius which so speedily brought art to its climax of greatness, was an uphill task, and, manifestly, in spite of a slight hoarseness, did Mr. D. Wyatt struggle with it. We are happy to add that he had a very attentive audience; who followed him in his detailed account of the celebrated frescoes in the Arena Chapel at Padua, illustrated by outline sketches suspended from the walls, with an amount of interest indicative of a growing taste for the civilising arts.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Mr. G. Godwin, F.R.S., will deliver, on Monday next, at this Institution, a lecture on the Building, Lighting, Heating, and Ventilating “The Homes of the Thousands.”

BREAK-DOWN OF A BRIDGE, AND GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

A most melancholy and fatal accident occurred on Saturday morning last. The middle portion of the Ballighatta-bridge, of the safety of which fears have long been entertained, came down with a violent crash, killing and wounding upwards of 100 people. The cause assigned for this accident is the passing over it, at one time, of a heavy iron roller, drawn by twelve oxen, for levelling the road, and a great number of conveyances and carts laden with merchandise and passengers. There were four or five native carts in the canal full of people, who were buried under the ruins; three palkees, with their freights of ladies and gentlemen, and two hackeries, full of Hindoo females, who were passing over the bridge, shared the same fate. No correct estimate can yet be formed regarding the loss of life, which must be heavy. Cows and horses, as well as human beings, have been killed and seriously injured.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Sept. 17.*

INDIAN COTTON.—THE WEBS OF DACCA.

IN No. 766 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS (for 20th October last), we gave an account of the preparation and weaving of, perhaps, the most remarkable production of Hindoo industry—the web-like cambrics of India. We now proceed to describe the bleaching, dressing, and packing; premising that we shall be largely indebted (as we were in our former article) to the descriptive account of the Cotton Manufacture of Dacca, by Mr. Taylor, a work that has furnished the data for nearly all that has been written upon this subject.

The water used in washing cloths at Naraindeah, is taken from wells on the bleaching-ground. In the rainy season, when the rivers are high or full, it percolates through the intervening fine strata of sand, and rises in the wells to within four or five feet from the surface of the ground; but in the dry season, when the former are low, it sinks to a depth of about eighteen feet, and is frequently thick and muddy, and unfit for washing. Cloths are first steeped in large semicircular earthen vessels (*gumias*), answering the purpose of tubs in this country, and are then beaten in their wet state upon a board, the surface of which is generally cut into transverse parallel furrows. Fine muslins, however, are not subjected to this rough process, but are merely steeped in water. All sorts of cloths, of whatever texture they may be, are next immersed for some hours in an alkaline ley, composed of soap* and *sajee matee* (impure carbonate of soda). They are then spread over the grass and occasionally sprinkled with water, and when half dried are removed to the boiling-house in order to be steamed. The boiler used for this purpose is an earthen vessel, having a very wide mouth, and of a size capable of containing about eight or ten gallons of water. It is placed over a small excavation in the ground, and built up with clay, so as to form a broad flat surface around its neck, having at one part a slanting opening or passage leading to the excavation below. A hollow bamboo, or reed, fitted with a cup or funnel made of cocoa-nut shell, serves as a tube through which the water is poured into the vessel. The cloths are twisted into the form of loose bundles, and placed upon the broad clay platform, on a level with the neck of the boiler. They are arranged in circular layers, one above the other, around the bamboo tube, which is kept in an upright position by means of the transverse supporters projecting from it, the whole forming a conical pile that rises to a height of five or six feet above the boiler. The fire is kindled in the excavation below, and as the ebullition of the water proceeds the steam rises through the wide mouth of the vessel, and diffuses itself through the mass of cloths above, swelling by its high temperature the threads of the latter, and allowing the alkali still adhering to them to penetrate more completely into their fibres, and seize on the colouring matter of the cotton. The operation of steaming is commenced in the evening, and continued all night till the following morning. The cloths are then removed from the boiler, steeped in alkaline ley, and spread over the grass as on the preceding day, and again steamed at night. These alternate processes of *bleaching* and *crofting*, as they are technically called, during the day, and of steaming at night, are repeated for ten or twelve days until the cloths are perfectly bleached. After the last steaming, they are steeped in clear filtered water, acidulated with lime-juice in the proportion generally of one large lime to each piece of cloth. Lime-juice has long been used in bleaching in all parts of India.

The best season for bleaching is from July to November. At this time the water is clear and pure, and gales or gusts of wind carrying dust seldom occur to interfere with the drying of the cloths on the grass. Fine thin fabrics exposed to a strong sun at this season of the year are dried in three-quarters of an hour; cloths of a medium texture, in an hour and a half; and stout fabrics, in three hours.

The bleachers are all Hindoos of the caste *dhohee* (washermen). The more wealthy individuals of the class are generally either the proprietors or the renters of the bleach-grounds, and employ a considerable number of washermen, chiefly from Junglebarree, during the bleaching season. The boilers are erected under thatched sheds on the bleaching-field, and there are commonly five or six of them under one roof. Spreading the cloths over the grass or upon bamboo rails was formerly done by a set of workmen called *contadars*, whose business it was also to keep the bleach-ground clean, and free of weeds, prickly grass, and whatever tended to injure the cloths. The cost of bleaching depends upon the number of times the cloths are steamed. Including the expense of dressing them, it varies from 30 to 160 rupees (£3 to £16) per 100 pieces.

The cloths having been bleached are dressed by workmen, who practise the several arts included under the head of bleaching as distinct trades.

* Soap appears to have been introduced into India by the Mahometans, who are still the principal, if not the sole, manufacturers of it in Bengal. The Hindoos formerly used, as they still do, a lixivium formed from the ashes of different plants, particularly the platan tree, in washing clothes. The Indian name of soap—*saboon*—is an Arabic word, and appears to be the origin of *sabun*, which, according to Dr. Clarke, is the name given to soap in the Crimea; and of *savon*, which the same writer also states is applied to it at Genoa.



WASHING.

Nurdeahs arrange the threads of cloths that happen to be displaced during bleaching. They work in the manner shown in the Engraving. The cloth wound upon a roller (*nurd*) is placed between two posts on the



STEAMING.

muslins. They use the juice of the amroola plant (*Oxalis corniculata*), which is described as yielding an acid, lime, and mineral alkali to efface stains and discolorations such as are produced by decayed leaves and the plants called neelbunde and *cuchu*.



ARRANGING THE DISPLACED THREADS.

bleaching-ground, and is unrolled and carefully examined. The damaged portion of it is then stretched out, and, being wetted with water, an instrument like a comb, formed of the spines of the nagphne plant (*Cactus*

pieces of stick. The ancient mode of them in the hollow joints of bamboo, 18 inches in length and 1 inch in



BEETLING THE MUSLINS.

ndicus), is drawn lightly along the surface of the displaced threads, in order to bring them into their proper places.

Rafu-gars are darners, who repair cloths that have been damaged



FOLDING.

during bleaching. They join broken threads, remove knots from threads, &c.

Dagh-dhobees are washermen, who remove spots and stains from



PACKING.

INDIAN TISSUE.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

CAMP, AHMEDNUGGER.

SIR,—As I understand that some fabrics of gold and silver tissue, made at the city of Pactun, in his Highness the Nizam's dominions, have been sent to England, perhaps it may not be uninteresting to some of your readers to know how they are manufactured. Being on duty in the neighbourhood, I took the opportunity of minutely examining the whole process, and can, therefore, vouch for the correctness of the following account:—

The city of Pactun, situated on the river Godavery, is famed for its manufactures in gold and silver tissue—viz., jingrees, or turbans; dooputtas, or long shawls; and sarrees, or women's robes. The best of these are sent to the Courts of Gwalior, Baroda, and Hyderabad; the long shawls which are thrown over the shoulders by the native Princes on state occasions sometimes cost as much as 3000 rs each. The wool is composed of very fine cotton thread, generally scarlet or green, the warp of silk of a similar colour; the shawls are made sometimes in long stripes, alternate scarlet and gold, each stripe about an inch in width; the ends are cloth of gold, nearly a yard in depth; the whole shawl is surrounded by a rich border of flowers or birds, in variegated silks, woven on a gold ground. Some of the sarrees are made of thick shot-silk, in narrow stripes, finished in a similar manner; others, of the same texture as the dooputtas, are flowered, spotted, or striped with gold, and are about nine yards in length; they present a most gorgeous appearance, being in texture like fine gauze or the muslin of ladies' dresses. Some which I saw made to order for his Highness the Guicowar's Court were valued at 225 rs., or about £22 10s. each. The gold thread used in

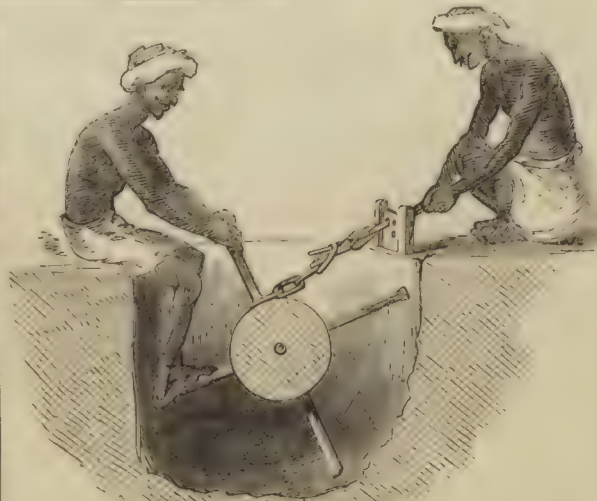


FIG. 1.—WIREDRAWING.

these articles is thus made:—A rod of silver weighing twenty-two rupees, after having been roughened with a file, is covered with a leaf of the best gold weighing one rupee. The method by which the leaf is made to adhere to the silver is very simple. The rod having been wetted, the leaf of gold is pressed upon it with the fingers, and then rubbed smartly on the thigh; the small portion of the gold which overlaps is then cut off; the edges of the gold leaf where they meet are purposely made thinner than the rest, that when they overlap each other the thickness may be uniform. The bar is heated in a pan of charcoal till it becomes red-hot; it is then hammered and rubbed with a piece of wood, after which it is ready for being drawn into wire; the silver-gilt rod at this time is about the thickness of a man's thumb, and about six or eight inches in length. In the wiredrawer's house there is a small pit (Figure 1), about two feet and a half in depth, containing a rude horizontal cylinder of wood, which turns on pivots at both ends. In this cylinder are inserted four handspikes to one of these is attached a chain by a ring; at the other end also is a ring, through which is passed a strong pair of pincers (Figure 2). One end of the bar having been forced through a steel plate, the pincers are attached to it, and, as the cylinder is turned, the strain on the chain causes the jaws of the pincers to grip the bar firmly: the hold is increased by placing a small piece of mica between its jaws and the rod, and the friction is lessened by rubbing the bar with wax. The cylinder is turned by both hands and feet, and the wire as it lengthens winds upon it. Having been passed through three different holes in the plate, it is coiled up and reheated, and this process is repeated till it is the size of common whipcord. It now passes into other hands. The workmen by whom the wire is drawn out sit at a small bench (Figure 3). On this bench are two wheels

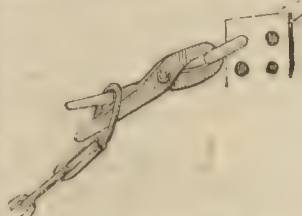


FIG. 2.—WIREDRAWING APPARATUS.

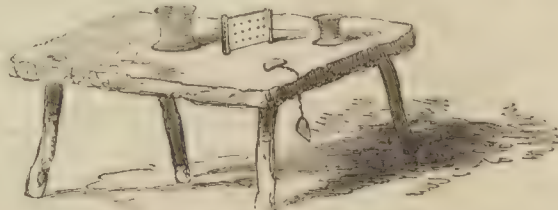


FIG. 3.—WIREDRAWER'S BENCH.

and, the wire being wound on the smaller, one end of it is passed through a hole in a steel plate, something like those used for making screws, and is then fastened to the larger, which, being worked by the hand, winds the wire off the smaller. When all is wound off, the end is rubbed fine between two small pieces of porcelain (shown in the figure), one piece hanging from the bench by a small chain; it is then passed through a smaller hole in the plate, and wound from the larger on to the smaller reel; both reels being kept in motion by the hand. This operation is continued till the wire is as fine as the finest hair. This hair-like thread has next to be flattened, which is done by beating it on a highly-polished steel anvil, with a highly polished hammer (Figure 4). Eight or ten threads being wound on small reels



FIG. 4.—FLATTENING THE WIRE.

fastened in two rows on a board; their ends are passed through very fine holes, pierced in a piece of thick fish-skin, attached to the anvil with bees-wax. By this means the gold threads are brought separately on the anvil, and are at the same time flattened with one stroke, the workman drawing them slowly with his left hand. The wire as it now is would be too fine and brittle to work into the fabrics in which it is used; it is therefore wound upon orange-coloured silk in the following manner. The silk thread is wound round two spindles (Figure 5), and, being passed through a glass



FIG. 5.—WINDING FINE WIRE.

ring attached to the ceiling of the room, both are brought to an equal height from the ground. They are then set in rapid motion in opposite directions by being rubbed sharply along the thigh, and the velocity with which they spin round is perfectly astonishing. As they turn, the gilt wire, which is quite flat, is wound on the thread—the art being to wind it on so evenly that the silk may not appear. That which strikes the spectator most is the extreme simplicity—even rudeness—of the implements used, and the beauty of the articles manufactured. Very probably no improvements have been made since the manufacture was first commenced. The greater portion of the inhabitants of Pactun are engaged in the different branches of these manufactures.

B. B.



MR. FENTON'S PHOTOGRAPHIC VAN.—FROM THE CRIMEAN EXHIBITION.

MR. FENTON'S CRIMEAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

THE unexampled interest as well as the extraordinary merit of the exhibition of photographs taken by Mr. Fenton in the Crimea amply justify our recurrence to the subject, especially as this week we have the pleasure of presenting the reader with an Engraving in which the ingenious contrivance by which this Artist was enabled to execute his works is depicted by his own hand. The necessity which every photographer will understand of having a perfectly-darkened room, a locality not likely to be found on the field of battle or before the beleaguered wall of Sebastopol, induced the eminent firm to whose spirited enterprise Mr. Fenton's expedition is due to have such a place constructed in a portable, or rather transportable, form; and here it is. This is the studio of battle, the room whence have emanated the three or four hundred engravings which will be preserved as records of the dreadful Crimean struggle, long after the traces of war's iron hoof have been effaced by time. The historian of the war in future years will be seen bending over these memorials, and comparing them with the *littera scripta* of the correspondents of the journals, in order that, before setting himself to deck out his epigrammatic paragraph, or to roll his sonorous period, he may be well "up" in the features of the country and the bearing of those who fought on its soil.

A photographer will examine these works with the doubled pleasure afforded by appreciation, not only of their beauty, but of the difficulty in the way of their execution. The uninstructed will miss this part of the gratification; for, as Mr. Salton, the celebrated Jersey photographer, observes in his masterly introduction to the new positive process, people are in the habit of believing "photographic work to be a simple and mechanical process, easily learnt, and involving no risk or uncertainty whatever." A brief apprenticeship, however, would change the opinion of such persons; and for the sake of these remarkable works by Mr. Fenton one could wish that all visitors to the Gallery had undergone some slight previous tuition. However, the admiration which they excite in the spectator is of a more honest and valuable kind than the conventional delight which it is the fashion to express for works which people are told they should admire; conviction of the merit of these photographs is at once carried to the mind of the most careless observer, while the most patient investigator finds his examination rewarded with every additional scrutiny in which he indulges.

A series of additions to the original collection have recently been made; and, for convenient reference, we may mention that they will be found under a double number in the catalogue, and marked with a star. Among them are some portraits of great interest, including two most admirable ones of Sir John Burgoyne, which are not only capitally executed, but excellent likenesses of the gallant old engineer whose skilful eye found

out the key to the defence of Sebastopol, and who does not seem, as yet, to have had his own merits noted by as discriminating an eye at home. The new Commander-in-Chief, Sir William Codrington, is also here. He looks older than he is; but the keen glance just seen under the rim of the cap, and the firmly-compressed lips, betoken, so far as appearance may, "the right man." We may also mention 128* as an engraving which is remarkably good as well as interesting. It represents the "Sanitary Commission;" and further on is a single likeness of one of its members, Mr. Rawlinson, an extraordinarily fortunate work. A very bold one of General Bosquet, with extended arm, giving orders to his Staff, and a capital portrait of Lieutenant O'Reilly, to whose ready pencil we all owe so much, are also among the additions. Two new Zouaves deserve particular mention—one seated in great comfort on the cloak of a Russian officer, and though not unmindful of creature comforts, as the vessels beside him indicate, is also bent on his duty, and is cocking his formidable weapon, with a keen glance at some outlying Russian; the other in a pose of less animation, but equal merit.

The exhibition was, however, so rich that these additions, welcome as they are, were not needed to increase its attractions; and it would be a pleasant task, had we space for the result, to go through the catalogue again, and record a note of admiration of many of Mr. Fenton's works. But the public has speedily discovered the merit of the display, as the public has a habit of doing (despite the allegations of disappointed blunderers), whenever anything really good is offered to it; and the brilliant attendance of the best class of visitors at this exhibition is already rewarding the enterprise of its promoters, and will continue to do so for many a day and night to come. We are reminded that we should add that the photographs are now on view in the evening, and that the judiciously-managed lighting brings out their beauties with remarkable effect.

MADAME GASSIER.

THIS accomplished lady is a Spaniard. Her maiden name is Cruz. She was born in Madrid, and is, we understand, five or six and twenty years



MADAME GASSIER.

of age. In early youth she appeared with distinction in her native country, both in the capital and the provinces. She afterwards went to Italy, having married M. Gassier, of Marseilles, an *élève* of the Conservatoire of Paris, who has risen to an eminent position as a singer and actor. After singing for some time at several of the principal Italian theatres, Madame Gassier made her first appearance at the Paris Italian Opera in 1854, when that house was under the management of Signor



THE YACHT "MERIEL," R.H.Y.S., 210 TONS, AND HER TENDER "NEW QUARTERLY," 150 TONS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Dozen Tins.—BOWLEY and CO., 53, Charing-cross.

THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.

The following is the official programme of the procession on the occasion of the inauguration of the new Lord Mayor, which took place on Friday (yesterday):—

ORDE OF PROCESSION.

Police Constables to clear the way.
City Marshal's Mace.
Three Trumpeters.
The Beadle of the Worshipful Company of Coopers.
The Barge Master in his State Dress.
Watermen bearing the following Banners of the Worshipful Company of Coopers:
The Banner of the Coopers' Company.
The Banner of the City Arms.
The Banner of the Sword and Mace.
The Union Jack.
The Banner of D. Salomons, Esq., Sheriff, 1855.
The Banner of Sir Felix Booth, Bart., Sheriff, 1854.
The Banner of Sir J. Edallie, Lord Mayor, 1777.
The Banner of Thomas Johnson, Esq., Lord Mayor, 1810.
A Military Band.
The Clerk of the Coopers' Company, in his Chariot.
The Gentlemen of the Court of Assistants, in their Carriages.
The Master and Wardens in their Carriages.
Guard of Honour on Horseback of the Royal Dragoons.
Three Trumpeters.
The Under City Marshal, on Horseback.
The Lord Mayor's Beadle.
The Lord Mayor's Barge Master, in his State Dress.
The Bargemen, bearing the various colours.
The Banner of the Lord Mayor.
The Captain of the Thames Navigation Barge.
The Principal Assistant Water Bailiff.
The Watermen, with Colours.
Grand Military Band.
The Two Under Sheriffs.
The City Solicitor.
The Remembrancer.
The Comptroller.
The Secondary.
The Three Common Pleaders.
The Judge of the Sheriff Courts.
The Common Serjeant.
The Town-Clerk.
The Chamberlain.
Three Trumpeters.
Mr. Sheriff Rose in his State Chariot, attended by his Chaplain.
Three Trumpeters.
Mr. Sheriff Kennedy in his State Chariot, attended by his Chaplain.
The Aldermen who have not passed the Chair.
The Recorder.
The Aldermen who have passed the Chair.
The Late Lord Mayor.
The Lady Mayoress, in her State Carriage, joined the Procession on its return from Westminster.
The Lord Mayor's Servants in State Liveries.
The Band of the Life Guards mounted.
The Upper City Marshal on Horseback.
Gentlemen of the Lord Mayor's Household.
The Right Honourable the LORD MAYOR, in his State Carriage, drawn by six horses.
Attended by the Chaplain, Sword-Bearer, Common Crier, and Water Bailiff.
Guard of Honour on Horseback.

The procession moved from Guildhall at twelve o'clock precisely, and passed through King-street, Queen-street, New Cannon-street, St. Paul's Churchyard, Ludgate-street, New Bridge-street, to Blackfriars-bridge, thence by water to Westminster; and returned from Westminster to Blackfriars-bridge, passing through New Bridge-street, Ludgate-hill, Ludgate-street, St. Paul's Churchyard, Cheapside, and King-street, to Guildhall.
At the Obelisk, Bridge-street, the procession, on its return, was joined

by the Ambassadors, her Majesty's Ministers of State, the Nobility, Judges, Members of Parliament, and other persons of distinction invited to the banquet at Guildhall.



THE RIGHT HON. DAVID SALOMONS, LORD MAYOR.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MESSRS. BEARD.—(SEE PAGE 558.)

NEW OFFICES OF THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL.

THE Duchy of Cornwall was created in 1337, in favour of Edward the Black Prince, and settled by Act of Parliament on the eldest son of the King of England; such being the first creation of a Duke in England. The Duke enjoyed large revenues, arising from the lordships of castles, boroughs, and manors granted to him in Cornwall and Devonshire, the profits arising from the coinage of tin, and various other sources. The annual revenue on the average of the three years subsequent to the death of the Black Prince was £2493 7s. 3d.; the clear revenue in 15 Henry VIII. amounted to £10,095 11s. 9d.; in 44 Queen Elizabeth, in 1602, it had fallen to £4569 12s. 2d.; and in 1814 the gross amount was estimated at £22,000, of which £8500 arose from the tin-duty in the county of Cornwall, and £3500 from the rents of manors, fines, &c., in the same county, besides other sources.

The Office of the Duchy, for greater convenience, by an Act passed in the reign of George III., was fixed in the metropolis, in the centre of the east side of the quadrangle of Somerset-house. This office being required for the Commissioners of Inland Revenue and the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings, it was thereupon agreed by the representatives of the Prince of Wales, who is also Duke of Cornwall, to purchase a piece of land in Pimlico, close to Buckingham Palace, and to build thereon an office for the Duchy, in lieu of the office in Somerset-house, under certain arrangements settled by an Act of Parliament passed in the 17th and 18th Vict., c. 93. The new site was part of the hereditary possessions and land revenues of the Crown. In the Session of 1854 Parliament voted £16,889 for carrying out the agreement referred to in this Act, and for other expenses. The plans for the new building were prepared by Mr. Pennethorne. The site, facing Buckingham-gate, was purchased by the public from the Land Revenues at £3300. The building is now nearly completed, as regards the exterior. The fronts are mostly in cement, which economy some persons may object to in a public building; and, following up the innovation, the fronts are to be painted stone-colour in the spring. The cost of the new building has been under £10,000. Mr. Pennethorne's façades are handsome; and the difficulties of the plan have been surmounted by the architect in a masterly manner.

A View of the Duchy of Cornwall Office at Somerset-house was engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 55.



NEW OFFICES OF THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL, BUCKINGHAM-GATE

THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

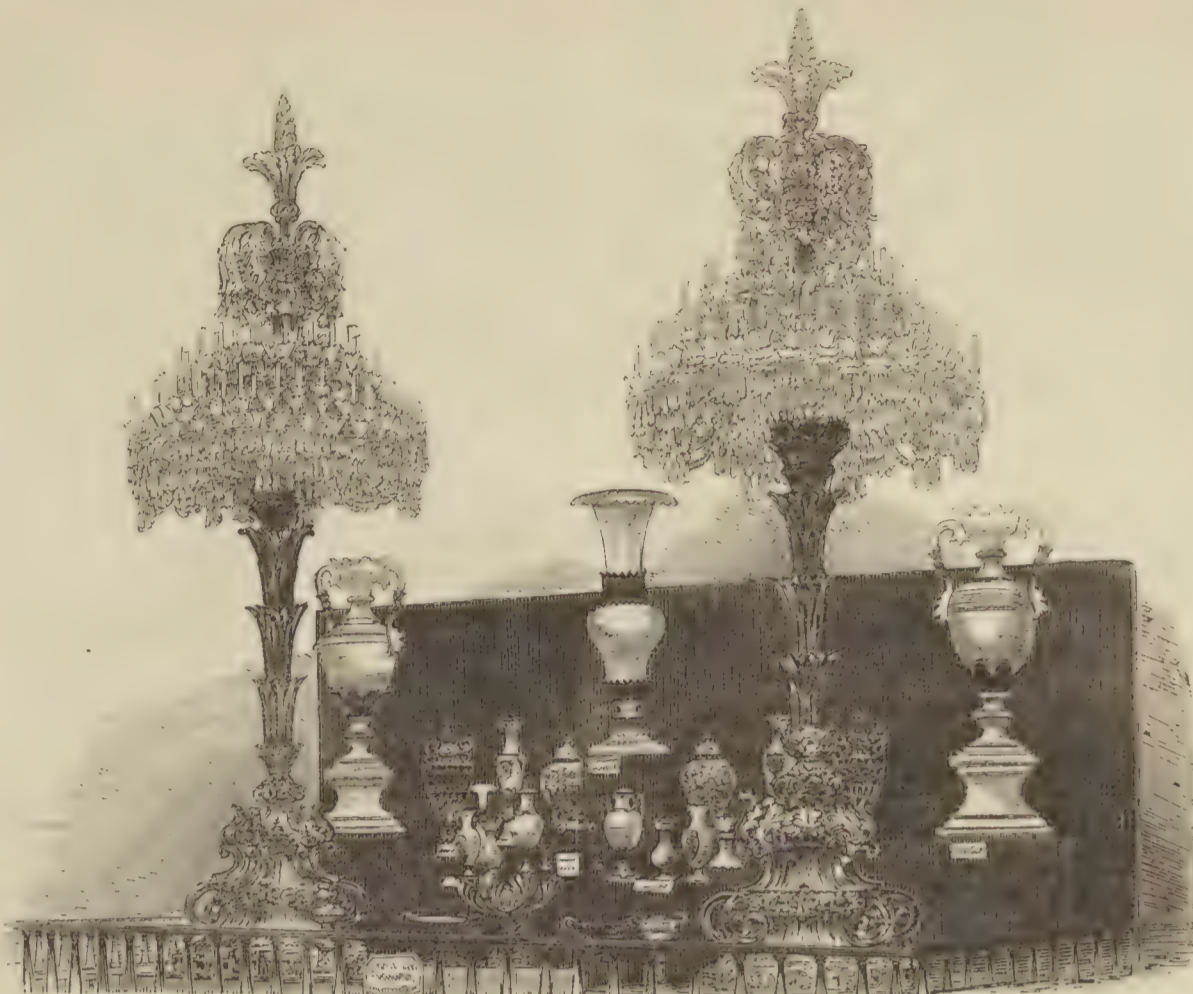
(From our own Correspondent.)

MESSRS. MINTON AND CO.'S CONTRIBUTIONS.

Messrs. Minton and Co. are the most conspicuous contributors of pottery in the Paris Exhibition. No single firm has contributed so many



CANDELABRUM BY MINTON AND CO., PRESENTED TO QUEEN VICTORIA BY THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.



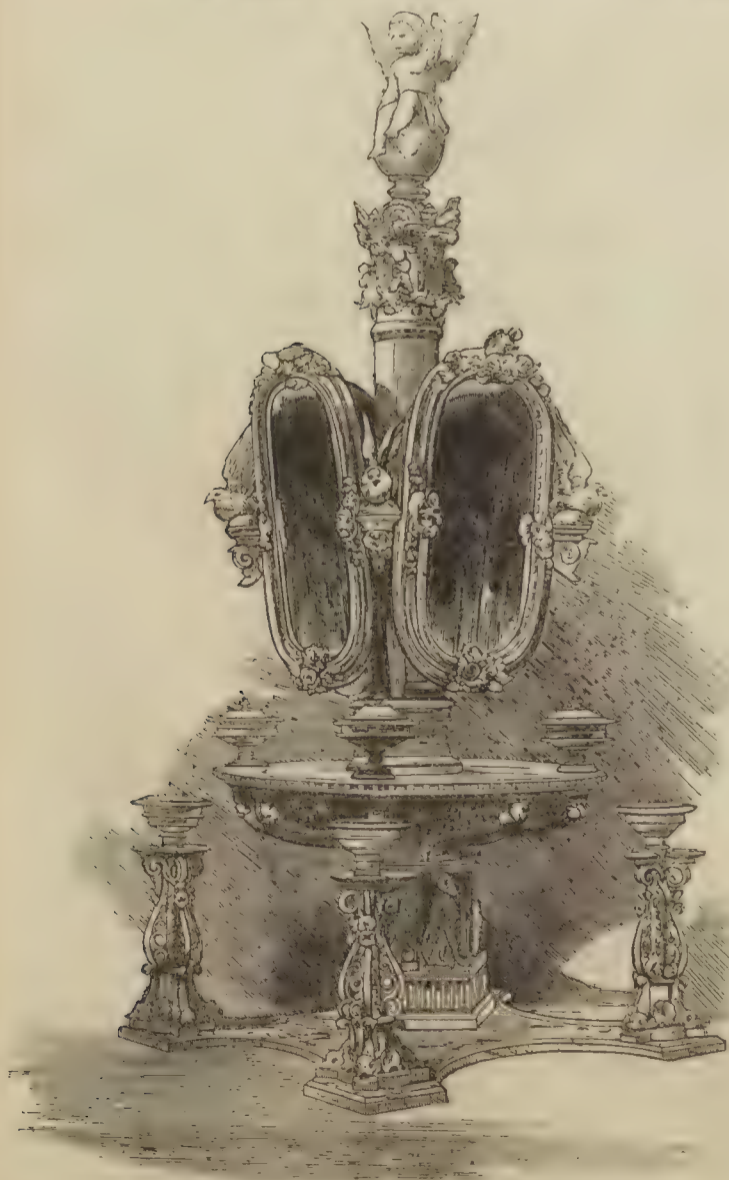
FRENCH GLASS MANUFACTURES IN THE NAVE STALL OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

excellent samples of its manufactures. The collection, Englishmen will be happy to observe, includes some beautiful vases, drawn by students of the Schools of Design. Then there is the facsimile of the beautiful toilette service in blue and white parian, presented by Prince Albert to the Queen. The stand for scents is especially pretty in design; the various scents being marked by the groups of flowers from which they are extracted. The most complete specimen, however, of Messrs. Minton and Co.'s manufactures, is the great dessert service, in the centre of which are the two pretty candelabra, presented by the Emperor of the French to the Queen of England (which we have engraved). The collection of Palissy and Majolica ware, however, is that which appears to have created the greatest sensation among Parisian connoisseurs. The reader will remember that the main difference in these wares is that whereas the Palissy ware is coloured by a transparent glaze, Majolica ware contains the colour (opaque) in the material. The care and taste with which these manufactures have been brought by the Messrs. Minton to their present state of perfection, have been amply rewarded. Within a few days of the opening of the Exhibition all the specimens exhibited had been sold. One sample of Palissy ware—being a little tea-service spread upon a leaf, the legs of the teapot being snails, all exquisitely finished—was bought by Mr. Redgrave. In addition to these contributions, there are some fine statuettes and busts in parian, including one after the Count de Nieuwerkerke's bust of the Empress; a bust of the Emperor; a statuette of Lady

Constance Grosvenor; and Cain and Abel, by A. Carrier (a French artist), which we have engraved.

FRENCH GLASS MANUFACTURES.

Nearly opposite MM. Halphen's "Star of the South"—the great diamond that, in this Exhibition, is put forth to rival the Koh-i-noor—is a Nave stall glistening with splendid specimens of French glass manufactures. The most prominent contributions to this stall are the two great green and white candelabra sent by the Compagnie des Cristalleries des Baccarat. These immense piles of solid glass are continually compared with the great candelabrum by Osler, exhibited near the St. Gobain glass. The French are said to have more effect; but the English glass is allowed on all hands to be purer in colour. The balustrade of this stall is of malachite crystal. Grouped near the candelabra are some beautiful tazzas from the Compagnies des Cristalleries of St. Louis, Moselle, and some vases from the Cristallerie de Clichy. This stall marks the entrances to the French Glass Manufacture Court. This court includes nearly all the artistic glass-work contributed by France to the Exhibition. The collection includes some beautiful ruby glass from the Cristallerie de la Villette; engravings upon glass by Becker; and a huge lion, with a serpent coiled about him, spun in glass by R. Lambourg, of Saumur (Maine-et-Loire). This immense labour was specially remarked by Prince Albert. Near it are some delicate artificial glass flowers, by the same expert contributor.



WHITE MARBLE TOILET-TABLE, BY PROFESSOR



PARIAN GROUP—"CAIN AND ABEL." BY A. CARRIER

The court includes, in addition to these curiosities, and the beautiful goblets from Baron de Klinglin and Co., &c., the delicate little articles in glass blown by J. Em. Pilon, of Clichy-la-Garenne, a deaf and dumb workman, who never served an apprenticeship, and who invented some of the tools with which he works. In contrast with this brilliant show of artistic glass manufactures, England, it must be confessed, makes a most insignificant figure. Only Bohemia and Bavaria can presume to cope with France.

PROFESSOR ISOLA'S TOILET STAND.

The neighbourhood of the Bohemian manufactures is one of the most interesting parts of the Exhibition. Perhaps the value of these contributions may be best tested by the number of samples marked "vendu." To the English eye some of the designs may appear extravagant, as, for instance, that very apocryphic lobster, planted upon a slab, for a paperweight. Then, of course, there are the long-established periwigged lovers, who have so long lived in the hearts, or moulds, of Continental potters; fowls setting upon the lids of dishes; Napoleon the First, the present Sultan, Napoleon the Third, dogs and horses reclining, excellently modelled; some beautiful dishes in imitation of shells; and some cheap and wonderfully pretty tea-services. It is opposite the stall crowded with these contributions that the authorities have placed the beautiful white marble Toilet Stand, sculptured by Professor Giovanni Isola. The engraving better describes the merits of this beautiful production than we can hope to do by words. We may, however, add that it is executed with the most delicate finish in spotless white marble.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Genoa papers announce that recruiting-offices for the British Legion have been opened both at Genoa and La Spezia.

The steam gun-boats *Badger* and *Redwing*, from the Baltic, last from Spithhead, arrived at Plymouth on Saturday, and went up Hamoaze. They are to be refitted in the Keyham docks.

There is a considerable increase in the arrival of shot and shell at the Arsenal wharves at Woolwich, which are daily crowded with vessels of large burden, discharging their cargoes, thereby augmenting the already incredible quantity in piles and heaps. A number of mortar-carriages are being fitted for eventual service, and for some days past a daily proof of ten 11-inch mortars has taken place at the butt. The same diligence prevails in the dockyard in fitting out a number of gun-boats. A formidable fleet of these useful vessels will be in readiness to sail thence in the ensuing spring.

The French screw gun-boats *La Lance* and *La Sainte Barbe* arrived at Spithhead on Saturday last from the Baltic, last from Hamoaze, bound to Cherbourg, having put into this port on account of strong head winds. On Sunday morning the chief officers paid their respects to the Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral Sir T. J. Cochrane.

A LARGE body of labourers are now employed at Pembroke Dockyard in carrying out the various new works and alterations. The foundations for the new steam saw-mills are in course of being cut out, and good progress has been made. Although fresh sawyers have been entered, the present supply of labour is inadequate to meet the extensive demand for converted timber required for the vessels in course of building, and steam-mills for this purpose have become necessary. No more launches will take place this year at Pembroke, but there will be several early in the spring.

The official returns on the 18th of October show that the numerical strength of the British forces in the Crimea was at that date 50,000 men of all ranks. The number of sick and wounded was nearly 4500—a remarkably low proportion, and, when the service on which the troops have been engaged is taken into consideration, speaks highly in favour of the medical and sanitary arrangements of the army. The force in the East is composed of the following cavalry regiments:—The 1st, 4th, 5th, and 6th Dragoon Guards; the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 6th, and 13th Dragoons; the 6th, 10th, and 11th Hussars; and the 12th and 17th Lancers—in all 14 regiments, of which 7 are heavy and 7 light cavalry—giving a force of 6000 horses. The infantry, which numbers fifty-two battalions, or about 33,000 officers and men, includes the following regiments:—Guards, Grenadier (3rd Battalion); Coldstream Guards (1st Battalion); Scots Fusiliers (1st Battalion). Infantry of the Line:—1st (2nd Battalion), 3rd, 4th, 7th, 9th, 13th, 14th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, besides two battalions of the Rifle Brigade. The Artillery and Sappers muster about 9000, leaving the remaining 10,000 to be made up of Commissariat, Land Transport, Army Works, and Medical Staff Corps. In addition to four reserve battalions of Guards, there are at the present time eight regiments of the Line in the United Kingdom—the 15th, 22nd, 25th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th. Two regiments—the 58th and 90th—are ordered home from New Zealand and Van Diemen's Land. There are also seven regiments of cavalry at home, exclusive of the Life Guards. The Foreign Legion will shortly number in its ranks from 5000 to 7000 men, and the Turkish Contingent may be estimated at 20,000.

The *Ripon* transport arrived at Southampton on Monday morning from the Black Sea, with invalids, &c. Among them are, from Balaklava—Captain Arbutnot, R.A.; Lieutenant De Winton, R.A.; Quartermaster Walker, 71st Highlanders; Lieutenant Maxwell, R.A.; Lieut. Colonel Fitzmayer, R.A.; Captain Warburton, 3rd Buffs; Lieut. Colonel Herbert, 3rd Regiment; Captain Drewe, 20th; Ensign Young, 19th, wounded in left hand; the Hon. Lieutenant Deane, 4th Dragoon Guards; Major Custance, 6th Dragoons; Major King, 49th; Captain Pockock, 30th; General Bentinck, and Major Armistead. From Constantinople—Lieut. Colonel Thomas. From Malta—Mr. Owen and Mrs. Eman. From Gibraltar—Major Strachan, Quartermaster-Sergeant Goodman, Messrs. Smith, English, Hick, &c. As soon as the Admiralty were made acquainted with the arrival of the transport, a telegraphic message was forwarded to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, asking what number of troops the *Ripon* was capable of conveying to the Crimea, in addition to 200 tons of coffee, and what would be the earliest moment she could be got ready to depart? The reply returned was to the effect that accommodation could be provided for about 550 men, and that the ship would be ready for sea in the course of a week.

The 23rd Fusiliers lost since their arrival in the Crimea 20 officers killed in action and died of disease, and 18 wounded.

The King's County Rifles have given 150 volunteers to the Line. A draught of 50 volunteers from the 5th Lancashire Militia at Aldershot was expected in Limerick on Tuesday, to join the 9th Regiment of the Line.

The *Niagara* steam-transport left Spithhead on Monday morning for Heligoland, to embark 500 of the British German Legion, and convey them to Folkestone.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE FRANCIS SEYMOUR, K.C.B., G.C.H., will succeed Sir Thomas Cochrane, K.C.B., as Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, on the expiration of the latter officer's term next month.

VOLUNTEERING of troops at Chatham for the 19th Regiment of Foot, now in the Crimea, commenced on Monday last, and was continued next day. An especial parade of the provisional battalion was formed each day, on the parade-ground of the barracks, to the number of 2500 men. Colonel Henry Jarvis, with Major Jackson, appeared on the ground at two p.m., when the Commandant of the battalion, Colonel Jarvis, read the general order of Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B., the Commander-in-Chief, dated Horse Guards, 2nd of November, calling on the men of the provisional battalion to volunteer for the 19th Regiment, none to be under nineteen years of age; the men must be of a robust and sound constitution, and able to take the duties of the field. The troops were formed in open columns of depôts, and after the Colonel had read the official letter he addressed the men of each depôt relative to their volunteering; a bounty of £1 to be given to each man, if approved of on medical inspection. Between two and three hundred volunteered on Monday and Tuesday. The provisional battalion is also open for volunteering to the corps of the Royal Sappers and Miners, and eighteen men have volunteered for that service. The volunteering is to be kept open for six months.

The invalids at the Invalid Dépôt, Chatham, were paraded on Monday morning, before the barracks at Brompton, by Staff-Captain G. Read, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Pope, in consequence of their having received information that the Commandant would be present to present Crimean medals to those invalids whose names had been sent down from the Horse Guards, as being entitled to receive them for the actions they were in—viz., Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman. Out of the whole number assembled there were only fourteen men who answered to their names, and their medals were presented to them by Colonel Eden.

The Messrs. White are constructing four more gun-boats for the Government at Cowes. They could not undertake to build any more, from the difficulty they have in obtaining shipwrights.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERIES AT A RAILWAY STATION.—No less than three robberies of passengers by the South Devon Railway were perpetrated last week at the Newton Abbott station. A party of pickpockets, with whom was a woman, arrived by the north mail at Teignmouth on Thursday, at half-past eleven o'clock. They got out upon the platform, where they stole £12 from a lady's pocket. They re-entered the train and proceeded to Newton Abbott, where a lady lost ten £5 notes, another person forty-eight sovereigns, and a third a sum which is not known.

THE EXPEDITION TO KINBURN.

The following despatches from General Simpson, Admiral Lyons, and Admiral Stewart give ample details regarding the Expedition to Kinburn:—

Sebastopol, Oct. 20, 1855.

My Lord,—I am happy to be able to congratulate your Lordship on the successful termination of the expedition to Kinburn. I transmit a copy of the report of Brigadier-General the Hon. A. Spencer. This contains all the information I have received on the operations, with the exception that, in a private note, Sir E. Lyons mentions that the enemy had exploded the three forts at Otchakoff, commanding the northern entrance into the Dnieper.

In consequence of the continued fineness of the weather, great progress has been made in the construction of the road and railway. The divisions have all got some weeks' supply of rations in their camp; and I entertain no anxiety of there being a scarcity of anything during the approaching winter.

I informed your Lordship, in my despatch of the 13th inst., that the Highland Division, under Lieut.-General Sir Colin Campbell, were to proceed to Eupatoria, and co-operate with the French; but upon the receipt of your telegraphic despatch of the 13th inst., apprising me that the Russians had resolved to hazard a battle, and attack the Allies, I did not consider myself justified in weakening the force under my command by so many men, and I therefore countermanded the movement.

I have the honour to inclose the weekly reports of Colonel McMurdo and Dr. Hall.

I have, &c., (Signed) JAMES SIMPSON, General Commanding. The Lord Panmure, &c.

Camp before Kinburn, October 17, 1855.

Sir,—In reporting, for the information of the General Commanding the Forces, the fall of the garrison of the fortress of Kinburn this day, I have the honour to state that the force under my command, as per state inclosed,* effected their landing on Monday, the 15th, unopposed.

Owing to a heavy surf, and which continued all day yesterday, the landing has been accomplished with some little difficulty. The troops, however, were all got on shore on the first day, and have since been employed in entrenching our position. There are rumours of a force of the enemy collecting at Kherson, about forty miles from here, but our immediate neighbourhood appears to be clear.

The advanced line of the position, flanked on both sides by the sea, is held by the force under my command, and is about a mile in extent.

I have, &c., AUGUSTUS SPENCER, Brigadier-General Commanding English Land Force. The Military Secretary, &c., Head-quarters.

OPERATIONS OF THE FLEET IN THE BLACK SEA.

Royal Albert, off Kinburn, Oct. 18, 1855.

Sir,—My letter of the 6th inst. will have informed the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that an Allied naval and military expedition was to leave the anchorage off Sebastopol on the following day for the purpose of taking and occupying the three Russian forts on Kinburn Spit, at the entrance of Dnieper Bay; and the telegraphic message, which I forwarded to Varna last night, will soon communicate to their Lordships the success which has attended this enterprise.

It is now my duty to give a more detailed account of the proceedings of the expedition. I have, therefore, the honour to state that we arrived at a rendezvous off Odessa on the 6th inst.; but, owing to strong south-west winds, which would have prevented the troops from landing, it was not until the morning of the 14th inst. that the expedition was enabled to reach the anchorage of Kinburn.

During the night the English steam gun-vessels, *Fancy*, *Boxer*, *Cracker*, and *Clinker*, and four French gun-vessels, forced the entrance into Dnieper Bay, under a heavy but ineffectual fire from the Spit Fort; and on the following morning the British troops, under the orders of Brigadier-General Hon. A. A. Spencer, together with the French troops, under the command of General Bazaine, were landed about three miles to the southward of the principal fort, and thus, by these nearly simultaneous operations, the retreat of the garrisons and the arrival of reinforcements were effectually cut off.

In the evening the English and French mortar-vessels tried their ranges against the main fort with excellent effect.

The wind having again veered round to the southward, with a great deal of swell, nothing could be done on the 16th; but in the forenoon of the 17th a fine northerly breeze, with smooth water, enabled the French floating-batteries, mortar-vessels, and gun-boats, and the *Odin* and the mortar-vessels and gun-boats named in the margin,† to take up position off Port Kinburn; and their fire was so effective that before noon the buildings in the interior of the fort were in flames, and the eastern face had suffered very considerably.

At noon the *Royal Albert*, *Albion*, *Agamemnon*, and *Princess Royal*, accompanied by Admiral Bruat's four ships of the line, approached Port Kinburn in a line abreast, which the shape of the coast rendered necessary; and the precision with which they took up their positions in the closest order, with jibbooms run in and only two feet of water under their keel, was really admirable. At the same moment the squadrons under the orders of Rear-Admirals Sir Houston Stewart and Pellion pushed through the passage between Otchakoff and the spit of Kinburn, and took the forts in reverse, whilst the *St. Jean d'Acre*, *Caracra*, *Tribune*, and *Sphinx*, undertook the centre battery, and the *Hannibal*, *Dauntless*, and *Terrible*, that on the point of the spit.

The enemy soon ceased to reply to our overwhelming fire, and, though he made no sign of surrender, Admiral Bruat and I felt that a garrison which had bravely defended itself against so superior a force deserved every consideration, and we therefore made the signal to cease firing, hoisting a flag of truce, and sent on shore a summons, which was accepted by the Governor, Major-General Kokonovitch; and the garrisons, consisting of 1400 men, marched out with the honours of war, laid down their arms on the glacis, and, having surrendered themselves as prisoners of war, they will be embarked in her Majesty's ship *Vulcan* to-morrow.

The casualties in the Allied fleets are very few, amounting in her Majesty's ships to only two wounded. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is, I fear, very severe.

In the three forts, which have suffered considerably by our fire, we found eighty-one guns and mortars mounted, and an ample supply of ammunition.

This morning the enemy has blown up the forts on Otchakoff Point, which mounted twenty-two guns; and we learnt from a Polish deserter, who escaped in a boat from them during the night, that the commandant apprehended an attack from our mortar-vessels, which would not only have destroyed the forts, but also the neighbouring dwellings.

I have abstained from entering into the particulars of the proceedings of the squadrons under the orders of Rear-Admiral Sir H. Stewart, as he has so ably described them in the letter which I have the honour to inclose, from which their Lordships will perceive that I have received from him on this occasion, as, indeed, I have on all others since I have had the good fortune to have him as second in command, that valuable assistance which might be expected from an officer of his distinguished and acknowledged merits; and I beg leave to add my testimony to his praise of all the officers, and especially Lieutenant Marryat and Mr. Brooker, whom he recommended to your Lordships' favourable consideration.

To particularise the merit of the officers under my command, where all have behaved admirably, would be a difficult task indeed; but I beg leave to mention that the same officers of the Navy and the Royal Marine Artillery, who were in the mortar-vessels at the fall of Sebastopol, are in them now, and that on this occasion, as before, they have been under the direction of Captain Willcox, of the *Odin*, and Captain Digby, of the Royal Marine Artillery. Nor can I refrain from stating what I believe to be the feeling of the whole fleet, that on this expedition, as on that to Kertch, the talents and indefatigable exertions of that very valuable officer, Captain Spratt, of the *Spitfire*, and of those under his command, entitle them to our warmest thanks, and deserve to be particularly mentioned.

I need hardly say that my distinguished colleague, Admiral Bruat, and I have seen with infinite satisfaction our respective squadrons acting together as one fleet.

I am, &c., EDMUND LYONS, Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

The Secretary of the Admiralty

Valorous, in Dnieper Bay, Oct. 18, 1855.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that, in pursuance of your orders, I hoisted my flag in her Majesty's steam-ship *Valorous*, on the afternoon of the 14th inst., immediately after the arrival of the Allied fleets at Kinburn Spit, and proceeded, under the able guidance of Captain Spratt, of the *Spitfire*, to take up positions at the entrance of Dnieper Bay, where, with the division of steam-vessels, placed under my orders (as per margin), and in company with those under the orders of my colleague, Rear-Admiral Odet Pellion, we remained in readiness to force an entrance into the Dnieper, for the purpose directed by you, of preventing, as far as possible, any reinforcements being thrown into the forts on Kinburn Spit, as well as to cut off the retreat of the garrison, should either be attempted.

At nine p.m. I instructed Lieutenant Joseph H. Marryat, of the *Cracker*, to take on board Mr. Edward W. Brooker, additional master of the *Spitfire*, and endeavour with him to determine the course of the intricate channel through which we were to pass, and to lay down buoys along the south side of it, the French having undertaken to perform the same service on the north side.

I likewise directed Mr. Thomas Potter (master of the *Parious*, lent to do duty in the *Valorous*), to proceed with two boats of the *Tribune*, and, pro-

* First Brigade, Fourth Division; Royal Marines, 1200 men, rank and file; Royal Engineers, Artillery, and detachment of cavalry.

† Mortar-vessels—*Raven*, *Maguel*, *Camel*, *Hardy*, *Flamer*, *Firm*. Gun-vessels—*Lynx*, *Arrow*, *Viper*, *Snake*, *Wrangler*, *Beagle*.

‡ *Valorous*, *Gladiator*, *Fancy*, *Cracker*, *Grinder*, *Boxer*, *Clinker*.

ted by the *Cracker*, to search for the spit on the north bank, and on his return endeavour to place a buoy on the edge of the shoal off Kinburn Spit, that the entrance of the channel might be assured.

As soon as the preconceived signal was given, indicating that this operation was effected, I dispatched the *Fancy*, *Boxer*, and *Clinker* into Dnieper Bay, with orders to anchor in such position as would best protect the right flank of our troops, upon the disembarkation taking place, and to make that their chief care, as long as there was any possibility of the enemy threatening them.

During the night Rear-Admiral Odet Pellion also sent in the French gun-boats for the same purpose.

At daylight on the following morning I had the satisfaction of observing all the gun-boats, French and English, anchored safely to the north-east of Kinburn Fort, and without any of them having sustained damage, although the enemy had fired both shot and shell and musketry at them during their passage in. Thus the chief part of the object you had most anxiously in view was accomplished.

While still in considerable doubt as to the extent to which the channel for the larger ships was buoyed, at ten a.m. Lieutenant Marryat and Mr. Brooker came to inform me that the work intrusted to them had been completed, and that the latter officer was ready to pilot the ships in. The zealous desire evinced by these officers to furnish me personally with their report on the difficult navigation of the Dnieper deserves my warmest thanks; and the gallant manner in which Lieutenant Marryat brought the *Cracker* out for that purpose, under a very heavy fire from the whole forts and batteries, elicited the admiration of all who witnessed the proceeding.

We were now fully prepared to advance, and, in obedience to your directions, awaited the signal for general attack.

The whole of the proceedings of yesterday must be already fully known to you; but it is right that I should state briefly the share taken in them by the division you did me the honour to place under my orders, which consisted of the ships and vessels as already stated, reinforced by those named below.

It being necessary to advance in single line, it was arranged that the ships should do so in the following order:—

Valorous—Captain C. H. M. Buckle, C.B., bearing my flag; *Parious*—Captain William Loring, C.B.; *Asmodee* (French), bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Odet Pellion; *Cacique* (French); *Sidon*—Captain George Goldsmith; *Leopard*—Captain George Giffard, C.B.; *Samé* (French); *Gladiator*, Captain C. F. Hillyar; *Firebrand*—Captain E. A. Inglefield; *Stromboli*—Commander Cowper Coles; *Spitful*—Commander F. A. Short.

At noon, the signal being made from your flag-ship to weigh, we proceeded through the channel, each ship engaging the Spit batteries and Kinburn Fort as they came within range.

To Lieutenant Marryat, of the *Cracker*, is due the merit of preceding and piloting us through, which he did with great judgment.

Had the enemy continued his defence of the Spit batteries, the *Sidon*, *Leopard*, *Samé*, and *Gladiator* were directed, in that case, to remain in front of them until their fire was completely silenced; but, as they were subdued by the accurate and well-sustained fire which was poured upon them by the ships which you had placed to the westward of the Spit, and by those of our own squadron on passing to the eastward, this became unnecessary; the whole division, therefore, continued its course through the channel, and anchored well inside Fort Nicolaieff and Otchakoff Point.

During this time the four gun-boats, *Fancy*, *Grinder*, *Boxer*, and *Clinker*, did good service, by placing themselves in such position as to throw a flanking fire on the middle battery and Kinburn Fort, at the time our division passed within short range.

Immediately on anchoring I transferred my flag to the *Cracker*, and, followed by the other gun-boats, proceeded close off the east front of Kinburn Fort to be ready to act as circumstances required, should the enemy's fire, which at that moment had entirely ceased, be renewed; however, the necessity for further action did not arise.

As the service intrusted to me was carried out under your own observation, I feel it to be unnecessary to do more than to record my grateful sense of the very satisfactory manner in which the whole of the ships under my orders took up their appointed stations, and of the manner in which all employed performed their duty.

I think myself fortunate in having for my temporary flag-ship so efficient and well-ordered a man-of-war as the *Valorous*, and I feel much indebted to Captain Buckle and his zealous First Lieutenant, Joseph Edey, for their unremitting attention and assistance.

I am delighted to add that, in concerting with our gallant allies the arrangements necessary for carrying into effect the present successful operations, I have received the cordial support and concurrence of my excellent colleague, Rear-Admiral Odet Pellion.

The anxiety which you yourself ever feel to do full justice to merit and exertion must be my excuse for presuming to request your most favourable notice of Lieutenant Marryat and Mr. Brooker. They have had anxious, difficult, and dangerous work to perform, and they have each of them executed it admirably.—I have, &c., HOUSTON STEWART, Rear-Admiral.

Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart., &c., G.C.B.

RECRUITING IN THE UNITED STATES.—Mr. Crampton, the British Minister at Washington, has been found guilty of violating our neutrality laws in the matter of recruiting soldiers in the United States for the service of the Allies against Russia. It is reported that our Cabinet have therefore instructed Mr. Buchanan, our Minister at London, to demand the recall of Mr. Crampton and certain of her Majesty's Consuls implicated in the same unlawful business. Now, we have a Russian case or two in the same category. A correspondent of one of our morning contemporaries puts the following case in reference to the anticipated withdrawal of Mr. Crampton—"I wish to know what steps have been taken, or are to be taken, to have the Russian Minister withdrawn. The whole country has been publicly and repeatedly informed, in a boastful, triumphant manner, that James C. Thompson, the proprietor of the machine-works on Quay-street, Albany, has been offered the situation of chief engineer in the Russian navy. We have it proclaimed that his salary is to be 6000 dollars a year, together with a free dwelling-house; and it is openly avowed that Mr. Thompson had gone to Washington to complete the engagement with the Russian Minister." On Wednesday, it appears, the United States Deputy-Marshal, Horton, of this port, seized the ship *Mary*, on suspicion that she was engaged in the service of Russia, and had on board articles contraband of war, cannon, muskets, powder, balls, &c., being found among the materials of her cargo. This, however, is not yet proved so clear a case of the infraction of the law as that of the Russian Minister in the engagement of Mr. Thompson. The ship may be destined to some country not engaged in a war with a foreign enemy; but the admission that Mr. Thompson has been at Washington to complete his arrangement with the Russian Minister, as chief engineer of the Russian navy, under the very noses of the President, his Premier, and his Attorney-General, is certainly a cool operation compared with the proceedings of Mr. Crampton. What says the Premier?—*New York Herald*.

THE SOUND DUES.—The Prussian Government has resolved not to adopt any decision with respect to the Sound Dues until the Conference proposed by Denmark shall have assembled. A letter from Copenhagen of the 29th of October says:—"Few persons in France, even among political economists, are acquainted with the question of Sound Dues in a satisfactory point of view. The subject is locked at as connected with the principle of Free-trade, and without calculating on the results which the abolition of those dues would have for the finances of Denmark. The Conference on this subject will open next month; the only thing which can delay them will be the obstinate opposition which the United States Government is expected to make to the capitalisation, which it considers as a tribute unjustly claimed. The resistance made by the United States is really not justifiable when the small amount it pays is compared with other countries. The Sound Dues paid from 1851 to 1853 may be divided as follows:—United States, 45,100; England, 146,000; Holland, 50,000; France, 98,000; Prussia, 118,000; Russia, 45,000; the Scandinavian flag, 170,000. The export duties for the ports of America and the imports from the commercial ports of the United States for the Baltic amounted in the same period to about 250,000; for Holland, 400,000; England, 3,370,000; Scandinavian ports, 200,000; Bremen and Hamburg, 100,000; France, 400,000; Belgium, 100,000; East Indies, 250,000; the duty on vessels amounted in one year to 700,000, and that on goods to 7,785,000. The capitalisation of the above amount would be from 125,000,000 to 130,000,000. Denmark will only treat with the States which have ports in the Baltic for the purchase of the Sound Dues, because she has found, on minute examination, that the base of this revenue comes from merchandise imported or exported, and which represents the majority of the interests connected with the question. The above details will enable you to follow the discussions about to take place on the subject."

RUSSIAN STORES OF CORN.—A letter of the 19th ult. from Taganrog informs us that great activity prevails there in consequence of the Emperor's generous permission authorising the firm of Gopzevitch to export 107,000 tchetverts of wheat, belonging to them, in the Sea of Azoff. It is hoped that the Russian Government will extend this permission generally to all neutral citizens owning corn in the ports of that sea. It is said that these stores amount to nearly 2,000,000 of tchetverts. When, in 1854, the Russian Government laid an embargo on the exportation of corn, it declared that it would take the corn held by the merchants in store at Odessa. A committee of merchants has been formed for this purpose, so that the Government now receives the corn and pays for it in ready money, at seven roubles seventy-five copecks per tchetwert. The stock of corn now collected at this mart amounts to 150,000 tchetverts. The prevalent opinion is, that the Government will take 70,000 tchetverts of it, and the rest will be for the consumption of the town. The Government pays for maize at the rate of six silver roubles the tchetwert.—*Le Nord*.

THE FRENCH LAW OF MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT.—An Englishman recently left Folkestone for France with £25,000 in his pocket. He for some time lived with a French lady, whom he subsequently made his wife. Upon his decease every farthing of his property, including the bed upon which he lay, was found to have been settled upon the wife, and the creditors in England could not obtain a shilling. Under the English law such a settlement would have been set aside. In France, by the Code Napoleon, it was unassailable.

THE ORGANISATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.—(No. 3.)

Mr. HINCKS, late Inspector-General in Canada, strongly opposes Mr. Howe's plan for the organisation of the British Empire; but his argument is defective in this respect, that it is entirely confined to British America, whereas the reasoning of Mr. Howe embraces the whole of our transmarine possessions. Mr. Hincks assumes that, according to the scheme proposed, British America is to return to the Imperial Parliament some fifty or sixty members, bear its share of Imperial taxation, and be dispossessed of the Colonial Legislature it now enjoys. It is not in this sense we understand Mr. Howe's propositions, nor can they fairly bear such an interpretation; for if all the Colonies were equally favoured (and it would be unjust to make exceptions), the representatives of the United Kingdom would be swamped by the united delegates from British America, Australia, New Zealand, the Cape, Ceylon, India, and the West Indies. At page 26 of his "Reply to Mr. Hincks" Mr. Howe only asks for "ten North Americans, clothed with the authority of half a continent, and enjoying the confidence of millions of people;" and he adds, "they would be listened to with respect; and, even if only permitted to address the House of Commons, without voting, would render essential service to the Empire." It is this consultative voice that we have advocated, because we are persuaded that no Colonial Minister can ever possess a complete local knowledge of the various countries or departments whose affairs he is called upon to administer. But it is right that Mr. Howe should be heard in his own language, and we transfer to our columns the following passages from his "Reply":—

Twenty years ago, when Robert Baldwin, myself, and a few others claimed for the British provinces in North America the political privileges which they now enjoy, there were hardly ten men in England who did not believe we were mad, and powerful parties existed in all the provinces opposed to any change of system. The system has been changed, and what are the results? Read them in the subsidence of irritation in the settlement of old questions—in the free competition for the prizes of public and social life within the provinces themselves—in the diffusion of education, and in the rapid march of internal improvements of every kind. All these wonders have been wrought out in a few years by the action of Colonial intellect left free to operate over our internal affairs. But have we no external relations with our British brethren?—with our foreign neighbours?—with each other?—with French, and Danish, and Spanish colonies?—with the commercial States of Europe, Asia, and Africa? Of course we have. Now, what I want is, that the Colonial mind should be called in to aid in the discussion and adjustment of such relations; that the Queen should have the benefit of the advice of her Colonial subjects on all such questions; that Parliament should consult with them; that the people of the British Islands should be taught to regard them as parties concerned; to respect and rely on them. Is this an unreasonable request? It may indicate unpardonable presumption, but I fear not to express the opinion that even upon purely British questions our advice might be useful; that Mr. Hincks might be of service in the House of Commons, when such subjects as decimal coinage are under discussion; and that even Mr. Howe might have thrown into the debate on the Limited Liability Bill a little of Transatlantic experience.

Mr. Hincks also perverts the arguments when he speaks of the suppression of the local legislatures, and the imposition on the Colonies of Imperial taxation. Nothing of the kind has been recommended, and, if it were, we may be assured that not one of the Colonies would consent to the extinction of self-government, or be driven into the acceptance of our National Debt. In the passages we have quoted from Mr. Howe, that gentleman distinctly refers the existing and growing prosperity of North America to the political privileges granted to them by the mother country in the four Colonial parliaments, and it is ridiculous to suppose that he would advocate their suppression. In fact, in the very speech out of which this controversy arose, Mr. Howe exulted in the national existence of the British provinces, for he said:—

The very tone of this debate proclaims Nova Scotia a free country, and that, whatever we may lack, we have the best gift of God to man—freedom of thought, of speech, and of public discussion. The people of this country select every public officer from one end of it to the other, either directly or by their representatives, with one single exception. The Lieutenant-Governor alone is appointed by the Imperial Government. We have more power over those who manage our affairs than they have in England, where the Peers are permanent, the Crown hereditary. Our people, in their town meetings, do their local business. This Legislature forms the Administration and sustains it. We are as free as any people in Europe, Asia, or Africa; and, as for America, I believe the principles of the British Constitution secure a sounder state of rational freedom than the Constitution of the Republic.

We have dwelt the longer on these points because they are fundamental, and ought not to have been misrepresented. The authority of Mr. Hincks is deservedly high, and it stands higher than it did when he first opposed the plan of Mr. Howe, as Sir William Molesworth has just appointed him to the Governorship of Barbadoes. It deserves notice that one of Mr. Howe's complaints was that no colonist, however eminent his qualifications, ever rose beyond the rank of a provincial Minister; and he challenges the world to show "a colonist in our National Legislature—in any Imperial department, or who is now, or has been for half a century, Governor of the smallest colony within the Queen's dominions." It is a curious fact that Mr. Hincks, who reproved Mr. Howe for being querulous on the point, should in his own person at once justify the argument of his opponent, and wipe away the slur which had roused his indignation.

With a view to bringing the mother country more immediately and rapidly into territorial connection with British America, Mr. Howe advocated an extensive system of railways connecting all points of the country, and running into the frontiers of the United States. In this plan he had hoped for the aid of England, and was, indeed, promised it, but the promise was not fulfilled. On this subject he complains of the conduct of Earl Grey, then Colonial Secretary, who approved of his plans in a note dated 12th June, 1851, which was marked "private," but is now published in self-defence. His Lordship, addressing Mr. Howe, writes thus:—

I received your two letters of the 28th May, but I have little to say, beyond thanking you for them, and expressing the gratification your report of what is going on has given me. I think all you have done about the railway very judicious, and, without flattery, I may say that I do not know when I have read a better or abler speech than that which you made at the public meeting. I feel very sanguine of the ultimate assent of New Brunswick to the measure I proposed, and that we shall succeed in getting this most important work—estimated, as I believe, to effect a change in the civilised world—accomplished.

The enterprise failed, because the Imperial guarantee was withdrawn. Nova Scotia was left to her own resources, and Canada called in the aid of English contractors. Now Mr. Howe contends that these occurrences would not have happened, had North America been represented by North Americans in the Imperial Parliament, and he does somewhat more than insinuate that those who got the contract had votes in the House of Commons which were always at the command of the Whig Government. Into the matter we shall not enter, but there are circumstances connected with this railway of great geographical interest which bear upon the organisation of the Empire.

It is evident that the five settled provinces should be linked together by iron roads, and the swiftest ocean navigation be established between them and Europe; and, with that end in view, it was proposed at the famous Portland Convention in the State of Maine, to run a line from the city of Bangor to the eastern boundary of that State, and continue it to some good harbour on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia or Cape Breton. The idea of a great intercolonial railway originated with the Earl of Durham; that of a shore line, connecting Europe and the United States, through the Lower Provinces, was suggested at the Portland Convention, in 1850. The trunk for either, or both of those lines, would pass for 130 miles through Nova Scotia. Had the shore line been provided for and executed, North America would have commanded the passenger traffic with the United States, which now goes to New York or Boston. Nothing more was wanted than the Imperial guarantee for the comparatively small sum of £5,000,000, which the provinces could have surely redeemed within a

moderate period, as their largely increasing revenues fully demonstrate. But this magnificent project failed, because Lord Grey decided that the guarantee should only be given to the trunk line, and New Brunswick would not consent to any arrangement which did not connect her chief seaports with the system. Time would have been economised, and the danger of shipwreck lessened, had the united plans of Lord Durham and of the Portland Convention been adopted, for it is well known that the most dangerous part of the voyage between New York and Liverpool is in approaching either port. Steam-ships, after leaving New York or Boston harbours for Europe, sail along the American coast for some 800 or 1000 miles, frequently enveloped in thick fogs; and similar difficulties or dangers are to a certain extent encountered in approaching or leaving Liverpool. Had the harbour of Whitehaven, near Cape Canso, been selected as the North American sea terminus, those difficulties and dangers would have been avoided on the Transatlantic side. Now it may be fairly presumed that, had some North Americans exercised a consultative voice in the Imperial Parliament, and pointed out the enormous advantages that would have resulted from adopting the views of Lord Durham and of the Portland Convention, instead of leaving the matter to the discretion of Earl Grey, deciding in his office without debate and without publicity, the Imperial guarantee would have been given, and the great line would have passed over British territory.

It must, however, be borne in mind, that this scheme for the organisation of the British Empire includes the whole of our transmarine possessions; and, in weighing its merits, a far-sighted statesman will extend his views from the present to the future, when the population and wealth of our Colonies will have advanced to Titanic dimensions. The last return issued by the Board of Trade of the declared values of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported from the United Kingdom in the year 1854, puts down the total at £97,298,900; and of this aggregate £33,898,313, were due to British possessions, or more than one-third of the whole amount. If we take the returns of the last three years we shall better appreciate the importance of our Colonial markets:—

	Exported to our Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total.
1852	£20,756,821	£57,661,932	£78,418,753
1853	£23,332,202	£55,551,579	£78,883,781
1854	£33,898,313	£63,400,587	£97,298,900

The great rise in 1853 was due to Australia; and though that market was then glutted, nevertheless, in 1854, the decrease was only £2,532,824; for then it stood at £11,931,552, being about one-half of our whole exports to the United States, including California, which figure for £21,410,369; and, within a fraction, equalling our whole trade to the Hanseatic towns, Prussia, Germany, and France, included. To the East Indies, in 1854, the increase was £1,840,274 and to British America the increase was £1,082,332. This arithmetical argument in favour of the importance of the Colonies is not to be refuted. Now the present war has compelled us to add to our National Debt; and, should it continue for a few years, the addition will be large: but the magnitude of national obligations is relative to national resources; and as our Colonial markets are enlarged, our expanding wealth will enable us, if needful, to sustain the augmented pressure. We are now developing the riches of India by railways; and those powerful agents of commerce are stretching themselves through Canada, and are penetrating into the interior of Australia. In these directions lies our strength: from year to year these mighty limbs become more muscular. Remembering, then, the lessons of history, which have taught Europe how colonies may be lost, let us not think lightly of the organisation of the British Empire. Let us so attach our Colonies that they may not only prove to us growing mines of wealth, but take a pride in defending the old country in any hour of danger on sea or land. In the eloquent language of Mr. Howe we may ask, "Is the old pelican eternally to shed her blood for the nourishment of offspring who fly away when they are strong, or who, when the eagle descends upon her nest, fold their wings, and do no battle in her defence? Surely the mother is careless or indifferent, or the children are unnatural."

However, there are already symptoms of change and of a departure from that old exclusiveness which was at its height when the great Lord Chatham declared in the House of Peers that "no colonist should be allowed even to make a horse-nail." We have stated that Mr. Hincks has been appointed Governor of Barbadoes; and it may not be generally known that two cadetships in the Royal Navy are annually given to Canada, one to Nova Scotia, and one to New Brunswick. We expect much from Sir William Molesworth: he has before him a noble field of usefulness; and, as a Colonial administrator, we trust he will establish his own fame by consolidating the union between the mother country and her transmarine possessions.

COUNTRY NEWS.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM MEETING AT GLASGOW.—A large meeting of the citizens of Glasgow was held on Saturday last for the purpose of establishing a local society to co-operate with other parts of the empire in promoting a reform in the administrative departments of the State; the Lord Provost in the chair. Among those present were Mr. Hastie, M.P.; Sir Jas. Anderson, M.P.; Mr. Lindsay, M.P.; and a considerable number of the magistrates and town councillors of the city. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Lindsay, M.P., and Mr. Jacob Bell, after which resolutions were passed in favour of forming an association in Glasgow to co-operate with the London committee, and in favour of Parliamentary Reform. "While agreeing that a reform in the administrative system is desirable and necessary, it is notwithstanding their opinion that, effectually to secure the same, such reform must go hand-in-hand with a measure to secure the full, free, and fair representation of the people in Parliament."

THE GREAT PROPERTY CASE.—The Commission of Office appointed at the suit of the Crown to inquire into the position of the property of the late John Wilson, Esq., was brought to a conclusion at Navan on the 2nd inst. The jury disagreed, and were discharged. Consequently, the claimant of the property will remain in possession of the estate, and continue to exercise all legal rights over the tenantry. The Crown claimed all on the ground before mentioned—that the late J. Wilson was illegitimate, and that he never married. The defence set up was that he had married the mother of the claimant of the estate; and, after eight days' inquiry, there were nine of the jury in his favour, and three for the claims of the Crown.

EARLY SNOW.—On Friday morning, the 2nd inst., between seven and eight o'clock, snow fell for about ten minutes at Northampton. The flakes, which at first were only just distinguishable by their whiteness from the accompanying rain, became tolerably large before the storm ceased.

THE MISSING CLERGYMAN FOUND.—The Rev. Mr. Farmer, Curate of the parish of Hardwicke, in the county of Gloucester, whose mysterious disappearance on the night before his intended marriage with the eldest daughter of a wealthy clergyman and magistrate of the same county has been already reported, has at length been heard of. After detectives had been down from London, the local police put in motion, a canal dragged, and the electric telegraph employed, it turns out that the rev. gentleman is alive and well in Ireland, the land of his birth. What circumstances induced the rev. gentleman to take this extraordinary step have not transpired, except in rumours; but private reasons seem to have induced him at the last moment to fly from his engagement.

REFORMATION OF CRIMINALS.—A meeting was last week held at Hardwicke-courthouse, near Gloucester, the object of which was the formation of a reformatory union for criminals. Among those present were—Sir J. Pakington, M.P.; Sir Thomas Wilmington, M.P.; Mr. C. H. Bracebridge, the Rev. Sidney Turner, &c. The meeting took place at the residence of Mr. B. Baker, who, in conjunction with Mr. G. H. Bengough, established the first of the existing county institutions for the reformation of juvenile offenders. The discussion turned upon the best means of reforming criminals, the proper mode of preliminary punishment, and the plan to be adopted to secure those who had been inmates of reformatory institutions against a relapse into crime when they left them. The result of the meeting was the formation of a provisional committee intrusted with the task of organising a reformatory union, the vocation of which would be to consider and promote the best means of reforming criminals, to procure employment for them, and to restore them to society; also to promote the practical training and preparation of efficient teachers for reformatory institutions. It was agreed that a general meeting of the society should be held in London next May.

WINTER ASSIZE.—Ministers have determined upon holding a winter assize, for gaol delivery, the more important of the counties generally throughout England. The authorities are in consultation with the Judges as to the most convenient period, and other necessary arrangements, of which due notice will be given to the public in proper time.

FORBES MACKENZIE'S ACT IN GLASGOW.—The profits of illicit trade are now so great that "shebeens" are known to exist in every low quarter of the city; and our police, zealous though they may be, are quite incompetent to the task of effectually hunting them down. "Shebeens," we are assured, have risen up in immense and destructive force since the bill came into operation; and the liquor got here is so pestiferous that the effects of drunkenness are viler than before. But, apart from this, we have heard on good authority that measures are in course of organisation by which Forbes Mackenzie's Act is likely to be legally evaded by wholesale. Clubs are in course of formation in which the members may drink at all hours—Sunday and Saturday; and, so long as they do not blacken each other's eyes or disturb the general peace, they can snap their fingers at the police. The Western Club, with its ballot-box and entry-money of thirty guineas, possesses all the privileges of a private dwelling. According to a public intimation we have seen, a Workman's or Tradesman's Club is to be established at the Cross on the same principles and claiming the same privileges, the difference being only in position and entry-money, which in the latter case is to be sixpence.—*Glasgow Herald.*

ANOTHER FEARFUL GALE.—The whole extent of the east coast between Harwich and Cromer was on Saturday visited by another most destructive storm, and the havoc among the shipping has been truly enormous. It is some years since such an amount of destruction was witnessed, and, to add to the calamity, many crews have perished. The south-west gales of the early part of last week having moderated about Wednesday or Thursday, a large fleet of coasters, bound northward, which had sought shelter in the various ports, took advantage of the favourable weather and proceeded to their destinations. They were mostly colliers, in ballast, bound to the Tyne, Hartlepool, Sunderland, &c., and altogether formed a fleet of between 300 and 400 sail. The gale which told with such fearful consequences upon them commenced early on Saturday morning. The wind, which had been blowing rather squally from the north-west, suddenly chopped round to the east-south-east, from which quarter it blew a terrific gale right on the coast, accompanied with hail, snow, and rain. A most exciting scene immediately followed the outburst of the gale among the fleet, in bearing up and making for the nearest place of shelter. A large number endeavoured to weather it out by dropping their anchors, but these suffered the most. The fury of the gale drove them from their moorings. They came in contact with each other in indescribable confusion, carrying away rigging, bowsprits, bulwarks, and causing other serious damage. Indeed, it is feared that two or three foundered in consequence, and the fate of the crews is yet to be learnt. A large sail succeeded in reaching Harwich harbour, and of these upwards of forty had lost their anchor and chain cable, averaging from sixty to one hundred fathoms in length, with broken windlasses. Others were not so fortunate in seeking refuge, for in the vicinity of the entrance to the harbour four or five are reported to be ashore. The amount of damage on the other parts of the coast is reported to be serious. It is computed that in all more than fifty vessels were driven ashore, a large number of which will become a total loss.

THE DEAR-BREAD AGITATION IN STAFFORDSHIRE.—On Sunday a meeting of not less than fifteen thousand persons assembled at the bank, Spaulane, near West Bromwich, about midway between Birmingham and Wolverhampton. A great number of them came from Birmingham, but the remainder were mechanics, colliers, and labourers, employed in the different iron and coal works of that district. They were all well-dressed persons of the operative class, but the meeting had one more remarkable feature—there was not a single female amongst the crowd; and, considering the domestic character of the subject which had called for such a manifestation, this is a fact of some significance. This meeting was held in consequence of a preliminary one which took place at Smethwick, near Birmingham, on Friday week, for the purpose of considering the present advanced price of bread. The placard announcing the meeting contained the following appeal to the people:—"Attend in your thousands! and protest against the monopolists who starve your families." The only speaker announced was Mr. White, of Birmingham, editor of the *Democrat and Labour Advocate*. Mr. White was the principal speaker. Speeches were delivered by Mr. J. Robinson, of West Bromwich; and Mr. Curtis, a superannuated exciseman. The whole proceedings, however, did not occupy more than an hour. The chief constable of the county (J. H. Hatton, Esq.) had taken every precaution against a disturbance. About 200 of the county constabulary had been brought into the neighbourhood from the Potteries and other districts. The proceedings of the meeting, however, were of the most orderly character, and the language temperate—much more temperate, indeed, than had been indulged in at Smethwick on the previous Sunday. The result of the meeting was the adoption of a resolution for an address to the Queen praying that an order may be issued forthwith for preventing the further exportation of the people's food, and imploring her Majesty to take such measures as may be deemed advisable, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, in order to check that monopoly, by which the price of bread is raised above a fair remunerative value, and thereby causes such deep suffering to the industrious portion of her Majesty's subjects.

EXTRAORDINARY MURDER AND SUICIDE.—On the afternoon of Friday, the 2nd inst., Hermann Francks, a Doctor of Philosophy, and formerly editor of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, at Berlin, arrived at the Albion Hotel, Brighton, from Portsmouth, with Hugo Edward, his son. In the course of the evening they were called on by Dr. Arnold Hüge, the well-known German refugee, residing at Brighton, an acquaintance of forty years' standing, who remained with them for some time. About eleven o'clock the son retired to rest, Dr. Ruge having soon afterwards left, and then the father followed the son, the two sleeping in a double-bedded room. Nothing particular occurred during the evening to excite Dr. Ruge's observation with regard to the mental condition of either father or son. The father had suffered from dyspepsia during some former visits to Dr. Ruge, at Brighton. It is also known that he suffered from an enormous goitre in the neck. The latter, however, he had always carefully concealed; and on Friday evening his health was in a far better condition than usual. At six o'clock on Saturday morning the housekeeper, sleeping at the basement of the hotel, heard a crash of a falling body against the area railings, and on looking out saw the father writhing in the area. An alarm was raised, the attendance of Dr. Carter and Mr. Blaker, surgeon, immediately procured, but life had ceased. The medical men then went up-stairs to apprise the son of the catastrophe, and, no answer being returned to repeated knocking, the door was forced, when the window was found to be open, and in the second bed was seen the son, lying apparently asleep, a silk scarf tied round his neck, and his countenance livid, but he was quite dead, though the warmth of the body betokened that death had only just ensued. He had, apparently, been strangled, and the inference was, that the father, having first deprived the son of life, threw himself out of the window, and thus ended his earthly career. Dr. Francks was a native of Breslau, in Silesia, where his father was a banker. Eighteen years ago he married, at Rome, the daughter of Prince Henry of Prussia, who died ten years ago, leaving an only son, the younger subject of the tragedy in question. Having early evinced a taste for the sea, he had been for some months past receiving a naval education in a school at Portsmouth, and was about to go to sea for the first time in December next, in one of Messrs. Green's vessels. Dr. Francks had retired from active life, and was living on his property. An inquest was held on the bodies. The jury returned a verdict "That the son was found strangled in bed, but whether by his own hand, or by the hand of another, there was no evidence to show; and that the father destroyed himself by throwing himself out of the window while in an unsound state of mind."

PAINTINGS ON THE WALLS OF A GREEK TOMB, LATELY FOUND IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF PÆSTUM.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE *Athenæum* for April 14, 1855, has the following notice:—"Leaving Apulia, and coming near the capital, a new site of interest has been made known to us recently in Albanella, a small town of 1800 inhabitants in the bishopric of Capaccio, from which it is distant about six miles, and is consequently not far from Pæstum. About four or five acres of ground, I am informed, by one well able to give me intelligence, are covered with, or more properly cover, these tombs; and there cannot be fewer, says the same authority, than eighty tombs. Those which have been recently disinterred have been so by accident, whilst the proprietor, a Signor Albionio, was planting vines. Two of the tombs have no marked interest, except that on the walls of one of them is represented a combat of boxers, whilst opposite is a chariot. That one, however, which is most interesting is small, and has no entrance gateway, &c." The engravings which accompany our description are reduced to one-sixth of their original size. A indicates the ground-plan of the tomb; B, the long wall; and C, the wall which joins it at right angles. In the Engraving (No. 1), is represented the body of a woman, young and beautiful. The white dress with which she is clothed reminds one of the linen with which the deceased are covered on the Etruscan bassi-relievi. The three women who surround her give clear indications of sorrow by their postures and occupations. They correspond with the paintings found in other Greek tombs, when the offices rendered by women to their relatives are represented; as also with the choruses of Greek tragedies, in which funeral music was performed to the accompaniment of a pipe. The performer is clothed in a Phrygian dress, as in Phrygia was invented the



PAINTINGS ON A GREEK TOMB LATELY FOUND NEAR PESTUM.

pipe or flute. From this country the Greeks adopted this funeral custom, which was practised by the friends of the deceased; whilst the Romans, who adopted it from the Greeks, always employed hired performers. It will be observed, that the figure has also the Phrygian cap as well as dress. Upon the bed is an *unguentarium*, containing perfumes for anointing the body, in order to avoid the offensive smell arising from it. At a short distance is seated a female with a red-coloured garland in her hand, with which she is prepared to crown the deceased as soon as the ceremonies of sorrow are terminated; her feet are uncovered, and there is some difficulty in determining who or what she is. A Divinity she cannot be, who is preparing the reward of immortality for the dead, since she has a dress like those of other women. It is curious to observe that the fingers of the left hand are extended in the form of horns—a sign full of meaning amongst the modern Italians, though we have no direct testimony as to what it might have meant amongst the ancients. The figure of the greatest merit, however, is that which stands at the foot of the sarcophagus, clothed in a red Phrygian dress, and wearing a necklace. The other two women who are clothed in white, were perhaps the attendants on the dead. The short hair of both, and especially of her who touches the bier, shows clearly that it had been cut according to the custom common amongst the sex on such mournful occasions. Lastly, the *tenia* suspended above the body, and the pendent garlands, are portions of funeral apparatus, representing an apotheosis, or immortality.

In confirmation of the explanation we have given of the above interesting design, may be consulted, amongst the ancients, Plato, Pausanias, and utarch; and, amongst moderns, Hermann, Becker, Hetzen, and others;

who in their writings make mention of the funeral ceremonies of the Greeks. There is a vase, too, in the Royal Museum of Naples, called the Vase of Athens, on which is represented the fable of Archemorus, who was bitten by a serpent. The gestures and occupations of the surrounding figures are exactly those which we have been illustrating.

Figures 2 and 4 are those of warriors armed with a spear. They do not appear to have any reference to, or connection with, the burial of a woman; perhaps we may risk the conjecture that in the same tomb were placed the remains of a hero, whose acts are represented on the other wall. The cock (Fig. 3) refers, perhaps, to warlike exercises, or to the transitory nature of life; and by its crowing it may be warning persons of the flight of time.

Of the two *pugilatores* (Fig. 5), one appears to be an African, judging from his deep colour and the expression of his countenance. The *manica* were an old custom amongst the Greeks. As to the meaning of this group, again we conjecture that it records the combat of Hercules—the type of the Greeks—with the African Antæus, whom he destroyed by keeping him suspended in the air, and clasping him till he died. Amongst the funeral games the memory of it may have been preserved, and represented as we find it in this tomb. As to the details of these paintings they are highly finished. The cushions are worked in arabesque, and everything is executed in the style of earliest Greek. In the interior of this tomb was found, says the *Athenæum*, “wonder of wonders—a warrior with hair on his skin preserved, and with his body covered with his cuirass of bronze.” If so, this fact would confirm a conjecture we have hazarded above. This excavation took place twelve feet under ground, and was made so recently as the beginning of this year.—H. W.

NEW ALMSHOUSES AND SCHOOL BUILDINGS AT FULHAM.

This picturesque group of buildings has been erected during the past eighteen months at Fulham. The style adopted by the architect, Mr. Francis, is of that latest phase of Gothic known as the Tudor—a character of design which, in the present state of architectural progress, few persons venture to revive. The structure comprises almshouse accommodation, boys' and girls' schools, and master's house. Red brick, with Bath stone for their quoins and dressings, have been used throughout. Stepping and embattled parapet-work have been freely adopted.

From the centre of the building rises a tower of important dimensions. This is embattled and pinnacled at the parapet, and in plan a parallelogram. The tower contains—above its lower portion, which forms a groined entrance vestibule—a roomy apartment with roof of open timbers in stained deal. The room is lighted by an oriel window, which, externally, forms a striking feature. In the body of the building is a similar room, for school purposes. Here, again, we find the open deal roofing,



ALMSHOUSE AND SCHOOL-BUILDINGS, AT FULHAM.

stone fireplace, and stuccoed walls, the stucco being pointed to represent ashlar-work in regular courses; a falsity with which stucco, being in itself a true and honest material, should under no circumstances be branded.

THE NEW OPIUM CLIPPER “WILD DAYRELL.”

This new schooner, the *Wild Dayrell*, has been lately constructed by Messrs. John and Robert White, of the Medina Docks, Cowes, for the old-established firm of Messrs. Dent and Co., of Hong-Kong.

The yacht-like appearance of this schooner attracted the notice of several members of the Royal Yacht Squadron at Cowes, and other connoisseurs in naval matters, and is in every respect worthy the high reputation of her eminent builders. Her form for beauty, speed, and seagoing qualities is most admirable; and she is so constructed, with extra fastenings and scantling where necessary, as to give her the greatest possible strength, to contend with the tempestuous weather of the China Seas, without detracting from her sailing qualities by overloading her with material.

She has a heavy and most complete armament for protection against the swarms of pirates that now infest the Coast of China, and, in the event of coming athwart hawse of those junks, her “Long Tom amidships” will, no doubt, tell a tale. Her equipment is also of the highest order. All the latest improvements in rigging and sails have been adopted; and her fittings, in point of neatness and finish, are not excelled by the finest yacht. She is commanded by Captain Walter Macfarlane, a gentleman well conversant with the coast, and who expects his *Wild Dayrell* to prove herself to be the fastest model afloat, and the forerunner of a fleet of similarly armed craft for that peculiar trade. Her dimensions are:—

Length over all, 103.3 feet. Breadth, 23.7 feet. Depth, 13.3 feet. Tonnage, O.M., 253 6-94; and N.M., 158 43-100.



THE NEW OPIUM CLIPPER “WILD DAYRELL.”



HOUSE OF THE ANGLO-FRENCH COMMISSION, AT SEBASTOPOL

THE ANGLO-FRENCH COMMISSION AT SEBASTOPOL.

IMMEDIATELY after the fall of Sebastopol a joint commission was appointed by the French and English victors to report on the booty found in the city, and to determine its mode of distribution; acting on the principle of dividing the spoils in proportion to the number of men actually borne on the strength of the respective armies in the camps before Sebastopol. The Commission held their sittings in the villa-like building which Mr. Goodall has sketched. It appears not to have been a place of safety; for their labours were interrupted one day by a Russian shell, which scarcely gave them time to adjudicate on the proprietorship of its splinters, as it burst as soon as it fell through the roof of the building in which they were sitting. The gentleman who acted as Secretary to the Commission was



MR. A. W. JOHNSON, SECRETARY TO THE ANGLO-FRENCH COMMISSION.
Mr. A. W. Johnson, Naval Instructor on board the *Royal Albert*. We engrave this gentleman's portrait.
The number of guns of all kinds captured exceeded 4000; immense quantities of small-arms were carried off by the soldiers, and sold. As the Russians lost 18,000 men between the morning of the 5th and the evening of the 8th of September, it is likely that we captured at least 18,000 stand of arms, not to mention the muskets in store, &c., which belonged to men rendered *hors de combat* during the preceding part of the siege.
A letter from Sebastopol, received in Paris, states that the English have found in the Karabelnaia 2222 guns, 390,000 bombs and round shot, engines to the value of £40,000, chains and anchors estimated at £20,000, and metals at £12,000, 3000 tons of coal, more than 3,000,000 rations, and arms and clothing of various kinds.
The *Moniteur* has since published the inventory of the different articles (the guns not included) found by the Allies, and forwarded to the Minister of War by Marshal Pelissier. The principal articles were round shot, 407,314; hollow projectiles, 101,755; canister cases, 24,080; gunpowder, 525,000 lb.; ball-cartridges for muskets and carbines—470,000 in good condition, and 160,000 damaged; waggons, 80; yawls, 6; logs of lignum vite, 500; anchors of different sizes, 90; grapplings and small anchors, 50; chains anchors, 200 yards; old copper for sheathing, 104,000 lb.; old

ropes, 100,000 lb.; water-casks, 300; new ropes of different sizes, 50,000 lb.; pulleys, 400; spars, 40; tools, 300; bar iron and steel, 1,460,000 lb.; iron wire, 400 lb.; iron checks, 320 lb.; sheet iron, 16,000 lb.; tin plate, 14,000 lb.; red copper, 120,000 lb.; nails, 6000 lb.; firwood, a large quantity; pitch and tar, 200 barrels; barrels of paint, 150; small boilers, 6000 lb.; the remains of a steam-engine of 220-horse power, taken out of a steamer burnt by the Russians; large copper boilers, weighing 100,000 lb.; 3; old copper, 100,000 lb.; copper screws, 10,000 lb.; old iron, 160,000 lb.; large bells, 6; small bells, 10; hospital beds, 250; iron forges, in great numbers; main tackles, 13; coal, 2000 tons; steam-engines, of 30-horse power, for the basins, 2; large pumps, for the basins, 3; iron boilers, 3; 1 high-pressure engine of 16-horse power, for the basins; iron cranes, 17; an engine of 12-horse power in the military bakery; 2 dredging-machines of 30-horse power, unserviceable; a still, a clock, six marble statues, 2 sphinxes, a large basso-relievo; biscuit, 500 tons; flour, 150; barley, 9; buckwheat, 117; oats, 18; millet, 54; wheat, 20; peas, 1½; salt meat, 60; wheat in the granaries, 500 quarters, &c.

The Commission have made their report, and have decided that all the booty shall be divided between France and England; but it has been agreed at the same time that, after having valued the different articles according to their weight, the distribution should take place in proportion to the number of men in each army; and that, if on this calculation England should have a right to only one-fourth of the whole, she should restore to France the value of the additional amount she may have received at the price of old iron. There is no mention of the Turks in the report. As to the Sardinians, it is unnecessary to say that, being included in the English army, they have a claim to a portion of the amount assigned to the latter.

The orders from home for the preservation of the public buildings and forts of Sebastopol, with a view to their military occupation, and for the repair of the ruins of the town, have led to a cessation of the removal of timber and other articles which were being removed by the troops for the purpose of hutting themselves for the winter. The following notice has been circulated by General Windham, Commandant of the Karabelnaia, in the several divisions, on the subject:—

Oct. 18.—Major-General Windham has just received instructions to prevent for the future anything whatever to be removed from any portion of the town over which he is Commandant. He therefore sends this notice to the Generals commanding divisions, that they may prevent all parties, public and private, from going to fetch anything from Sebastopol until further orders, as he will be obliged to order them back on their arrival.

A. WINDHAM, Major-General.

Memorabilia,

LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

A little think may let in much light.—OLD PROVERB.

QUERIES.

THE WIVES OF CHARLEMAGNE.—W. T. S.—Your query *in extenso* would occupy more space than can be spared.

(The first wife of Charlemagne (for the testimony of Eginhard and other evidence tend altogether to disprove the alleged fact of his marriage with Himiltruda, the mother of Pepin) was Desideria, the King of Lombardy's daughter. From her he was divorced, and he then married Hildegarde, a Saxon lady of rank, and upon her death he espoused Fastrada. She was the daughter of a Frankish noble, named Rodolph, possessed great personal beauty, but is described as a woman of a very cruel and rapacious disposition. In the Cathedral of Mayence there is a curious inscription to her memory, not to be found in the ordinary guidebooks, and of which Victor Hugo, in his book on the Rhine, pronounces the last two lines unintelligible. It is a contemporaneous inscription, removed into the cathedral from an early church, which was destroyed by fire. There really is no difficulty in the translation; but, as the French author thinks differently, we append a facsimile of the inscription, leaving our readers to interpret it if they can.)

COULD you favour me with the origin of the letters *M* and *N* used in the *Church Catechism*, as well as in the *Solem-*

nisation of Matrimony? I have heard it asserted that they were merely taken from the alphabet as being the *two middle letters*, and applied in the same manner as we make use of *A* and *B* at the present time. I think that the letters in question must have had some definite meaning—perhaps the initials of *Maritus* and *Nupta*.—R. V., Pontefract.

AUTHOR OF THE OLD "WEEK'S PREPARATION."—A devotional manual of much fervour for communicants was published in 1679 under the title of "A Week's Preparation towards a Worthy Receiving of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper." Before long it reached its fifty-first edition. It was afterwards superseded by "The New Week's Preparation," and, in contradistinction, is generally known as "The Old Week's Preparation." Who was the author of this popular manual? or to whom has its authorship ever been ascribed? It has been lately republished.—An Oxford B.C.L.

CAN any of your readers inform me who Sir Edward de Luck was? He was one of Jack Cade's leaders; and appears to have been decapitated, and had his estates confiscated, which I believe were very extensive (in the county of Kent) for the part he took in that rebellion.—Tours, F. S. A., Athenæum.

SIR JOHN CROSBY, THE REPUTED BUILDER OF CROSBY HALL.—I should much like to know who is the present representative of the above-named Knight. A family of the same name, and of great respectability, residing about fifty years ago in Wiltshire, bore at that time arms and a crest similar to those on Crosby Hall. I shall feel greatly obliged by your inserting this inquiry in that useful department of your Journal, "Memorabilia."—S. T. U.

CAN any of your numerous readers inform me who was the discoverer of the Kingsmill group of Islands in the South Pacific Ocean, lat. 2 deg. S. and long. 176 deg. E., lying to the north of Taswell Island?—S. T. TAYLOR, Canbury Cottage, Kingston.

In maps published twenty or thirty years ago the boundary of Europe and Asia near the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff was the river Don, and, further north, the river Volga; so that the whole of the country between the Black Sea and the Caspian was put down as a part of Asia. In more recent maps and globes I find that this district, which includes Georgia and Circassia, is assigned to Europe, as well as a considerable tract farther north, the river Ural and the Ural Mountains being now put down as the boundary. Can any one inform me when and how this alteration took place, and who has the power of making such alterations?—R. W., Cheshire.

No division of the Ten Commandments being given either in the Old Testament or the New, although the expression "ten commandments" occurs in Exod. xxiv. 28, and different churches having divided them differently, some making three commandments in the first table, and seven in the second, while others make four in the first, and six in the second; the following queries, to which I have in vain sought an answer in books, become interesting:—Are there any ecclesiastical or other records of the Middle Ages, or earlier, containing the commandments divided into ten distinct precepts? If so, what are the dates of such records? and what is the division there adopted? If there are none, what is the earliest instance of their being divided, and how did the difference arise?—R. W.—Cheshire.

PARALLEL HISTORY.—In one of Horace Walpole's letters, written in 1747, to Sir Horace Mann, he speaks thus of the battle of Laffelt, in which the British (under the Duke of Cumberland) and their allies were defeated:—"We gave them, or did not take, the advantage of situation: what

ASTRADANA PIA CAROL+ CN+VNX VOC+DATA
CR+STO D+LETA TACE+ HOC SVB HARN+OR
ANNO SEPI+NGENES+HONONAGES+H QVARTO
QVE NVHERVM PETRO CLAVD+Æ HVSA NEGAT
REX PÆ QVE GESS+T VRGO LICET H+C C+NEESCT
SP+R+TVS HERES SIT PATR+Æ QVE TR+ST+Æ NESCT

A92

INSCRIPTION TO THE MEMORY OF FASTRADA, WIFE OF CHARLEMAGNE.

part of our army was engaged did wonders. * * * We had contrived to post the Austrians in such a manner that they could not assist us; we were overpowered by numbers. * * * The Duke was very near taken, having, through his short sight mistaken a body of French for his own people. He behaved as bravely as usual; but his prowess is so well established that it grows time for him to exert other qualities of a General." So much for the military executive. In a subsequent letter he thus alludes to "the system" pursued in the choice of our diplomatists:—"You know little of England if you think such and so quiet merit are his likely to meet with friends here. Great assurance or great quality are the only recommendations. My father was abused for employing low people with parts: that complaint is totally removed." This of course is an "age of progress"; yet I will venture to ask if these words might not, almost literally, have been penned in 1855!—A YORKSHIREMAN.

ANECDOTE OF LOUIS LE GROS.—In the "Histoire de France," by Theod. Burette, 8vo, Paris, 1840, in the account of the battle between Louis le Gros and Henry I. of England, A.D. 1119, we read, "Louis, de son côté, faillit, dit-on, tomber entre les mains d'un écuyer Anglais, qui saisit la bride de son cheval, et s'écria, 'le Roi est pris!'" Le Roi l'abattit d'un coup de masse d'armes à ses pieds, en disant, 'Ne sais-tu pas que le Roi ne peut être pris aux Echees!'" The writer adds, "Si l'on accepte cette anecdote, qui ne se trouve ni dans Suger, ni dans Orderic Vital, les deux grandes sources historiques pour ce règne, il semblerait que la journée de Breteuil eut été très sanglante." In many English writers the authority given for this anecdote is John of Salisbury, but after an attentive perusal of his works I cannot find the passage. I would, therefore, inquire who is the earliest writer in which this anecdote is related, either French or English, and who first erroneously quoted John of Salisbury as the author of it! I find the error in Lamb's "History of Chess," published in 1784, and from him it has been repeated by numerous compilers of similar works. Where did Lamb find the anecdote, for it is certain that he borrowed it!—F. MADDEN, *Mus. Brit.*

GOSSIP'S BRIDLE.—Can any of your readers inform me if there is at any other church than that of Walton-on-Thames "a gossip's bridle"? It has been stated that several others exist in England; but it has never been my fortune to hear of another. The date of the one I have seen is 1632, and a now illegible inscription formerly told how "Chester sends Walton a bridle, to keep women's tongues from talking idle." As there is a doubt whether a person or the place is meant by "Chester," I am endeavouring to obtain such information as may put the quaint story on a true and permanent footing, and therefore make use of your most excellent institution of "Memorabilia" ere I go into the records in the British Museum.—W. B.

LOOSE LEAVES, OR WORD-LORE.—(No. I.)

If any study be more useful than another to guard against assuming a thing to be true because it is specious and obvious, *word-lore* is that study. The changes and corruptions which words undergo in their passage from one language to another, or in the same language, from one generation to another, are so manifold and so delusive that, in many instances, they not only lose their resemblance to the true root, but acquire a resemblance to another by which even the lexicographer is occasionally deceived. I now propose to notice a few instances of this kind which have not, to my knowledge, been previously detailed.

Take the word "Milkop." The derivation seems obvious and suitable enough. And so, I presume, Webster thought it, as he suggests none at all. Yet there is not the shadow of doubt that the etymon of the word is the Anglo-Saxon *Miltesec*, that is, milk-sick or hypochondriac. The former word for hypochondria is *Miltsucht*.

Another, and yet simpler, example is that of the word "Heady," which Webster without hesitation refers to "head," deceived probably by the use of the word *headstrong*. But *heady* is merely the English equivalent of the German word *heftig*, violent, which has no near connection with the word *haugt*, "head," though probably a scion of the same root—*heven*, to *heave*.

Now take "Goodman," "the goodman of the house" in our English Bible, "goodman Dobson," &c. Here, too, Webster has evidently no doubt that the obvious derivation is the true one. Not so, I am well convinced. The term is corrupted from the Mesogothic and Anglo-Saxon word *guma*—a man, which in most of the inflected cases appears as *guman*—whence the corruption.

Another corruption of this same word *guma* (which Webster has noticed) occurs in the word *Bridegroom*, which ought to be written *bridegum*, or *bridegom*, for the form *gom*, a man, occurs in our older poets. I need hardly add that *guma*, *guman*, is the same as the Latin, *homo*, *hominis*, and I think it probable that this is one of the words which passed into the Gothic from the Latin language. R. S. S. A.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

WAS SHAKESPEARE EVER IN SCOTLAND?—I think it very probable that Shakespeare did visit Scotland, and for the following reasons:—It is certain that a company of English actors performed at Perth in June, 1589; when, in obedience to an act of the General Assembly, passed in 1575, they applied to the consistory of the church for a license, showing a copy of their play, "and they were accordingly permitted to act the play on condition, however, that no swearing, bawling, nor any scurrility shall be spoken, which would be a scandal to religion, and an evil example to others." (Scott's Account of Perth.)—A company of English comedians visited Edinburgh in 1599, when King James VI., who was a great admirer of the drama, gave them a license to act, "though he thereby offended the ecclesiastics, who wanted not such provocation to disturb his Government." Archbishop Spottiswood, who gives some curious particulars concerning the affair in his "History of the Church of Scotland," p. 475, adds, there was not any company of native comedians in Scotland, during the whole of King James VI.'s reign. James I. arrived at the Charter-house, London, on the 7th May, 1603, and on the 17th of the same month he granted a license to his servants, Lawrence Fletcher, WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, Richard Burbage, and others, "freely to use and exercise the arte and faculty of playing comedies, tragedies, histories, enterludes, moralls, pastorals, stage plaies, and such other like, &c., as well within their now usual howse called the Globe, as also within any towne halls, or mont halls, or other convenient places within the liberties and freedom of any other cite, universitie, towne, or borough whatsoever within our said realmes and dominions."—(See the warrant in full, in Halliwell's "Life of Shakespeare," p. 238-4.) It seems, then, from these notices, that Scotland was without any regular company of actors in the sixteenth century; but that parties of English comedians were in the habit of visiting, at stated periods, their northern neighbours. What, then, is more likely that that Shakespeare took part in some of these migrations; and hence, when James ascended the English throne, had sufficient influence, in conjunction with a few of his brethren, to obtain the Royal grant above quoted!—EDWARD F. RIMBAULT.

"THOSE MARRIED LIGHTS," &c.—The passage is in Shelley's "Epeychidion."

SPIDERS.—The cloisters of Winchester College support the original roof of 1457. It is entirely free from cobwebs, and is composed of Spanish chestnut, or oak, it is doubtful which.—A WYKEHAMIST.

EPIGRAMS BY DAVID GARRICK.

SIR.—The following were discovered among the papers left by Mrs. Garrick. As they are not in my copy of the published collection of Poems, Epilogues, Epigrams, &c., of the great actor, it is most likely they have not before been printed. At all events if you deem them worthy of a niche in your "Memorabilia," they are at your service. H. S.

THE UNSUSPECTING IRISH GENTLEMAN.

Without suspicion Richard goes to bed.
Without suspicion rests his guileless head:
'Tis summer, and the youth begins to sweat.
Without suspicion of the bedclothes' heat.
'Tis winter, and he feels his limbs near froze,
Without suspicion of the want of clothes;
Thus breathes he, sleeping, waking, eating, drinking,
Without suspicion of his want of thinking.

UPON THE EGYPTIAN HALL AT YORK,

Build by Lord Burlington, and much neglected by ye people of ye Town.
August 1, 1753.

In vain did Genius plan this great design,
The precious pearl is cast among the swine;
Oh, for a Magic Power to waft the Pyle,
From this ye vilest spot in Brittain's Isle,
To that fam'd Land where Taste with science reigns.
Where ancient Rome is seen in her Remains
There, with *Palladio*, should his Boyle be placed,
Nor more by *Goths* and *Vandals*, be disgrac'd.

Notices to Correspondents.—W. H., Twickenham; I.B.S.; W. J. Hurlley; T.M.; Dr. K.; Dr. Rimbauld; George Daniel; M. Ingbye; H. Haddon; X. Y. Z.; Circumnavigator; James Duckland, E.D.A.; W. Chappell, F.S.A.; W. B. Temple, F.R.S.; Cheltenham; Dr. Banks; D.B., Mayfield; "M." Trotts; Cælebs, E. B. C., Sir Frederic Madden, Dr. Kennedy—received with thanks.

LITERATURE.

LANDS OF THE SLAVE AND THE FREE; OR, Cuba, the United States, and Canada. By Captain the Hon. HENRY MURRAY. J. W. Parker and Son.

This is an excellent exception to our usual books of travel. Indeed, we fancy the author must be a happy exception to the common run of travellers; and, as far as we can judge of him by his book, should like no man better for our *compagnon de voyage*. There is a racy, life-warm humour about him which makes the current of his narrative merry and musical as a hill-side brook. Like the brook, too, if he meets stony obstacles, prejudice, ill-will, vulgarity, he only showers over them in a cascade of his own exuberant spirits. He seems himself, singularly free from the aimable qualities just named. Professing, as all travellers do, a disgust for political partyism and a freedom from its trammels, Captain Murray is one of the very few who have been *justi ac tenaces propositi*, and takes up men and measures in the light of instinctive goodness and sincerity. We wish we could quote some of his comments at length by way of illustrating our author's impartiality; but, even if we could, it is not so much by isolated passages that this is manifested, as in the honest and fearless, yet generous and graceful spirit which pervades the whole. When a cultivated man, whose powers of observation have been further sharpened and, so to speak, subtilised by much intercourse with the world, writes a careful book of travel in such a happy spirit of courtesy and sincerity, he confers no common boon on society. With a thorough knowledge of his own country, he sets out to examine the condition and prospects of another. He institutes a comparison between contemporaneous dates of civilisation, and shows men on one side the ocean what problems—in polity, philosophy, ethics, industry—have been solved by their brethren on the other. It is thus that the successful traveller anticipates the slower evolutions of single national life; and, so to speak, quickens human progress. We are not over estimating these interesting volumes of Transatlantic travel when we claim this high merit for the new and striking results elicited by Captain Murray's energy and penetration. Whether he is examining a locomotive, or criticising a national institution; inspecting a school, or scudding before the wind in that yacht of yachts the *Black Maria*, he can still teach England by America, and America by England. Let not the lighter reader take alarm at what may seem the frightfully useful character of the book. It is a fallacy long vanished that in order to instruct it is necessary to be dull. Truth lies often nearer the surface than we think, and can be found without the solemnities of spectacles and a wig. Our author has a gift of easy, yet thoroughly racy, expression which never fails him. Indeed his uniform high-pressure humour somewhat exhausts and irritates by excess our atrabilious selves; and if we might counsel the author for his next edition we would suggest as politic a few passages of a different character by way of relief. Here is a racy episode:—

As it may interest some of my readers, I will endeavour to retail for their amusement a sketch which was given me of a scene of boat-racing in the old time. The *Screacher* was a vessel belonging to Louisville, having a cargo of wild Kentuckians and other passengers on board, among whom was an old lady who, having bought a winter stock of bacon, pork, &c., was returning to her home on the banks of the Mississippi. The *Burster* was a St. Louis boat, having on board a lot of wild backwoodsmen, &c. The two rivals met at the confluence of the Ohio and the Mississippi. Beat or burst was the alternative. Victory hung in one scale; in the other, defeat and death. The *Screacher* was a little ahead; gradually the *Burster* closes. The silence of a death-struggle prevails. The *Screachers* put on more wood, and place more weight on the safety-valve; she bounds ahead. Slowly, but surely, the *Burster* draws nearer. The captain of the *Screacher* looks wistfully at the fire, for the boilers are well-nigh worn out. The *Burster* is almost abreast. The enraged Kentuckians gather round the Captain, and, in fury, ask, "Why don't you put more weight on?"

Captain: "Boilers are done; can't bear it, nohow."
Kentuckians: "Can't bear it! you chicken-hearted coward!"—Knives are drawn, pistols click, a hundred voices exclaim, "Get on it yourself, or I'll bury this knife below your outer skin!" Their eyes gleam, their hands are raised for the deadly blow. Wild boys, these Kentuckians! The Captain knows it too well. A choice of deaths is before him: excitement decides—he mounts the breach. The *Screacher* shoots through the waters, quivering from head to stern. The Kentucky boys yell with delight and defiance. Again the *Burster* closes on her rival: Kentuckians brandish their knives, and call to the negroes, who are already half-roasted, "Pile on the wood! pile like agony! I'll ram a nigger into the fire for every foot the *Burster* gains." Soon a cry of exultation is heard on board the *Burster*, as she shoots up close to her rival. The enraged Kentuckians shout out, "Oil, I swear! oil, by all creation!" "I smell it!" exclaims the old lady with the store of bacon. Her eyes flash fire: a few words to her slaves Pompey and Caesar, and casks of bacon smashed quick as thought lay before the furnace. In it all goes: the *Screacher* is wild; the Captain bounds up and down like a parched pea on a frying-pan; once more she flies ahead of her rival "like a streak of greased lightning!" Suddenly—horror of horrors!—the river throbs beneath; the forest trees quake like aspen-leaves; the voice of many thunders rend the air. The *Burster* is blown to atoms! The Captain jumps down, and joins the wild Kentucky boys in a yell of victory, through the bass notes of which may be heard the shrill voice of the old lady, crying, "I did it, I did it—it's all my bacon!"

We would gladly extract from the author's graver pages, or at least sketch the main features of his wandering, but our limits will not allow this. We would only advise the reader of a good book to take it down with him to rural or sea-side retreats; and, as for the author, we will say of him as Ralfstall of "Good Master Brook"—"I do desire of thee a better acquaintance." We wish Captain Murray may travel again.

PASSAGES SELECTED FROM THE WRITINGS OF THOMAS CARLYLE With a Biographical Memoir. By THOMAS BALLANTYNE. London Chapman and Hall.

There are few great writers of the present day with whose history the literary world is less acquainted than with that of Thomas Carlyle. It is now more than thirty years since he made his appearance as an author. For the last eighteen or twenty years his name has been a good deal before the public, and yet we have the most contradictory stories regarding his early history. The brief memoir affixed to these selections, although not so full as the admirers of Carlyle would like, will therefore supply a want in the biography of living authors.

The author of "Sartor Resartus," who is now in his sixtieth year, is a native of Annandale, and in his conversation still retains the Doric accent of that pastoral district. From the grammar-school of Annan, where he received the first rudiments of his education, he went to Edinburgh University, about 1810. He is said to have been noted at an early period as a hard student, and a very original thinker. After two or three years spent in the teaching of mathematics, in which he had greatly excelled as a student, he became tutor to the late Mr. Charles Buller, in 1823, and continued in that capacity for a year or two, during which time he wrote the "Life of Schiller," and translated "Wilhelm Meister."

Both works were favourably noticed by the magazines of that day. In *Blackwood* the translator of Goethe's celebrated novel was spoken of as a young gentleman of great promise. Nor was it long before he made some noise as a contributor to the *Edinburgh Review*. But although recognised by a select circle of admirers as one of the most original thinkers of the age, Carlyle did not become widely known as a writer till the appearance of his "French Revolution," in 1837. Since then his fame has gradually been extending in every part of the world where the English language is spoken. Many persons complain of his style as obscure and affected, but the loudest complaints on that score come from those who have least acquaintance with his writings. They only echo what they have heard. No one who judges of Carlyle's style from this volume of selections will complain of either obscurity or affectedness. The selector has evidently been guided in his choice by a wish to present what will be most attractive to the general reader, rather than by that excessive idolatry of his author which would have led him to choose those passages in which Carlyle indulges in his wildest eccentricities of style.

A LOST LOVE. By ASHFORD OWEN. Smith, Elder, and Co.

This is a story, comprised in a single volume, of singular beauty and pathos. It is a short and simple tale of the affections, without romantic adventure, or startling incident; the history of a young and ardent female heart, withered and blighted by an imprudent indulgence in a misplaced attachment—misplaced, not as being unworthily bestowed, but as being given unsought, and consequently unrequited. However, poor Georgy Sandon's imprudence—or rather her ignorance of the world and its ways—strengthens, rather than detracts from the interest inspired by her charming character, and the by sorrow for her fate. We shall not relate her history; its simple occurrences would amount to nothing in an epitome, divested of their affecting details and the beautiful colouring with which the author of these captivating pages has clothed them. Let our readers seek for these in the book itself, and they will assuredly find them. They will be moved to the bottom of their hearts, while the pensive reflections at the close, like a strain of solemn music, will long find an echo in their memories.

THE SANCTUARY: a Companion in Verse for the English Prayer Book. By ROBERT MONTGOMERY, M.A. Chapman and Hall.

In these "Meditations in Verse" the author illustrates, with pious fervour, the spirit of the English Liturgy, or, in other words, "the ancient catholic, and true" beauty of the English Prayer Book. This Mr. Montgomery has accomplished with a zeal and energy by which we are strongly reminded of the writings of Donne, Quarles, and Herrick, but more especially of the sacred poems of George Herbert. The free indulgence of paradox in language and quaint modes of expression are strikingly maintained throughout the present volume in the true spirit of revivalism, which, conjoined with the impassioned tone of the verse, will render "The Sanctuary" highly acceptable to the large class of admirers of Mr. Montgomery's former works.

POPULAR INSTRUCTION.—THE TONIC SOL-FA ASSOCIATION.

We have several times had occasion to speak of this Association for the promotion of popular instruction in music; describing its nature and objects, and recording its progress. Our musical readers, therefore, are aware that it was originated by the Reverend Mr. Curwen, of Plaistow, in Essex, a philanthropic clergyman, who justly believes that he is labouring in his vocation while enlisting music in the cause of religion and morality. He has adopted, with great improvements, the system of musical notation invented and first put in practice by Miss Glover, of Norwich. This system, as modified by Mr. Curwen, we have already fully explained, pointing out its superiority to all other similar contrivances in simplicity and practicability; and we find, by the experience of every succeeding year, that its efficacy is demonstrated by the success with which it is more and more extensively used as an instrument in vocal tuition. The objections formerly brought against it—first, that it is incompetent to the notation of various kinds of music, and, secondly, that it was intended to supersede the established notation used throughout the musical world—have been long set at rest; for experience has shown that the new notation is perfectly applicable to the descriptions of music taught in Mr. Curwen's schools; and, moreover, in these schools the new notation does not exclude the old, but rather serves as an introduction to its acquirement. It has been proved, in thousands of instances, that young pupils (even mere children) can by the new method learn the rudiments of vocal music with an ease and rapidity hitherto unexampled; and that pupils so prepared can afterwards acquire the ordinary method without difficulty.

The Association publishes a monthly periodical called *The Tonic Sol-fa Reporter, and Magazine of Vocal Music for the People*. It contains a concise and well-digested account of the society's proceedings, public meetings, concerts, opening of schools and classes in London and the provinces, with reports from the local teachers in all parts of the kingdom. And each number contains a selection of vocal pieces, both sacred and secular, written in the new notation, and performed in the society's schools. This little work is sold for a penny; a price (as it is extensively circulated) sufficient to cover the expense of publication, pecuniary emolument forming no part of the society's objects. From some of its latest numbers, and other information, we have gathered a few particulars, which cannot fail to be gratifying to those who take an interest in the diffusion of good music among the people.

We may, in the first place, give an idea of the quality of the music now introduced into the schools of the association, by simply mentioning some of the pieces contained in the monthly selections published in the *Reporter*. In the number for the present month of November the whole of the music is Mendelssohn's. We have the chorale "Let all men praise the Lord," from the "Lobgesang;" the beautiful air from "St. Paul," "But the Lord is mindful of his own," arranged for four voices; "See what love hath the Father bestowed;" and the chorale "Sleepers, awake!" from the same oratorio. In the number for October the selection includes Webbe's celebrated glee "Thy voice, O harmony," one of the masterpieces of the greatest of English glee-writers. These magnificent compositions (as our musical readers know) are complex and difficult; yet they are sung by hundreds of pupils in the society's schools in all parts of the kingdom. We observe from the October number that an edition, in the tonic sol-fa notation, of Romberg's "Song of the Bell" is in preparation. This announcement is accompanied by a critique on that famous cantata, full of feeling and eloquence, from the pen of Mr. Curwen.

At the present time it appears fully four thousand pupils are constantly receiving instructions in London. In Yorkshire (the land of choral music) the schools are rapidly increasing. At Leeds alone three thousand pupils have passed through the classes in three years. Mr. Griffiths, of Manchester, in addition to a class of 1200 young men and women, is now commencing another large class in connexion with the great and well-known Bennett-street Church of England Sunday-schools. The accounts from Wales are exceedingly interesting. The musical feeling of the Welsh people is well known, and their congregational singing has long been remarkable.

"I got introductions," says Mr. Brown, of Plaistow, one of Mr. Curwen's ablest assistants, "to ministers and teachers in various places, and was enabled to see many national characteristics of the Welsh. It was in one of my excursions that in the evening I came weary and thirsty (having wandered out of my track, and been walking seven hours) upon a delightful little inn, at a place called Llanarthney, on the banks of the Towy, eight miles from Carmarthen. After tea, the shades of evening closing round me, I had put down upon the broad antique window-sill "David Copperfield," the companion of my wanderings, and resting my feet upon the same place, was sitting, Yankee fashion, looking out into the garden musing, when, suddenly, from an adjoining room most harmonious sounds fell upon my ear. I was delighted, enchanted; they were men's voices I heard; they were not singing Bacchanalian songs, No; they were singing the songs of Zion—not in a "strange land," but in their own native land, in their own native tongue, and their own native tunes. I thought I never heard such delightful psalm-singing. Those soft mellow voices I think I hear now. I was vexed when they brought me a light; but I listened till the singers parted, in good time for their homes, not in the smallest degree the worse for drink, but better, I believe, for the utterance of song. No music ever had such a soothing effect on my mind."

Among such a people much (as might be expected) has been done, notwithstanding difficulties arising from their small knowledge of English. At Swansea, in particular, several large classes have been formed, one of them being a normal class for the training of teachers. Much, too, has been done in Scotland; also a land of congregational singing. At Edinburgh and Glasgow, which Mr. Curwen has visited during the autumn, his lectures have been received by large bodies of preceptors, as well as by clergymen and gentlemen of the Established Church, and various denominations, with earnest attention. At the Edinburgh meetings the chair was taken by Professor James Miller, Mr. Peddie, Writer to the Signet, and Mr. Young; they were held in the Great Queen-street Hall, which was crowded to overflowing. Sir James Anderson, M.P., and W. Anderson, Esq., took the chair at Glasgow. At both places committees have been formed for the establishment of classes.

These are a few out of many particulars which show the steady progress of the philanthropic labours originated by the Rev. Mr. Curwen. There are other labourers in the same vineyard; persons who pursue the same object by other roads. Among these it is scarcely necessary to mention the eminent name of Mr. Hullah, to whose zealous and successful exertions the public owes a debt of gratitude. They are all to be regarded, not as rivals or antagonists, but as fellow-workers in a good cause; because they are all contributing in their various ways to that refinement of taste among the great body of the people which brings with it refinement of habits and manners.

DENMARK AND THE UNITED STATES.—There is some reason to believe that, after all, Russia has accepted the office of mediator between Denmark and the United States, and proposed, as an adjustment of the *dispute*, that Denmark shall cede her island of St. Thomas to the United States for the sum of five millions of dollars, and total exemption of American ships and cargo from the future payment of the Sound dues. Although the colony is of no value to Denmark in a pecuniary point of view, rather causing an expense than bringing in a surplus, yet Denmark is said to have declined the proposal, out of consideration to the Western Powers, to whom such an acquisition of territory on the part of the Americans, so close to their own West Indian possessions, cannot be desirable.—*Letter from Hamburg, Nov. 3.*

MONUMENT TO MARGARET FULLER.—The family of Margaret Fuller Ossoli, after a "Woman in the Nineteenth Century," and other works, have erected a marble monument to her memory and that of her husband and child, in Mount Auburn Cemetery, in Massachusetts. It was designed and executed by Mr. Thomas Carey, an artist of Boston. It is upright in form, and on its side facing the avenue, is cut in the marble a medallion the size of life, and said to be an excellent likeness of Madame Ossoli, surrounded by an exquisitely-carved oak-wreath. Beneath the medallion is a book, denoting the literary vocation of Margaret Fuller, and near it is seen the *hat of a sword*, designating the military profession of the Marquis Ossoli, who was captain in the Civic Guard during the Roman revolution of 1848.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal children, it is expected, will be at Osborne Palace the first week in December, provided the King of Sardinia does not visit England, which is anticipated.

The French Emperor left Paris on Monday morning for Fontainebleau, on a shooting excursion. Amongst the personages invited to accompany his Majesty are the Ambassador of England, the Minister of State, Count de Morny, and Baron de Rothschild.

The Duke of Cambridge is, it is said, immediately about to visit Paris, having been most pressing and especially invited to do so by the Emperor of the French.

The Madrid Gazette of the 29th ult. publishes a bulletin stating that the King had been able to leave his bed, and had nearly recovered from his recent accident.

The Duchess of Sutherland arrived at Stafford House from Paris on Saturday. Her Grace had the honour of dining with the Emperor and Empress of the French, at the Palace of St. Cloud, on Thursday evening.

The French Emperor, wishing to show his high esteem for General Biquet, who took so glorious a part in the Eastern war, has sent Capt. Morand to Marseilles to meet him with the military medal.

All the members of the Cabinet will, it is said, assemble in London about the 16th inst., when a series of Cabinet Councils will be held.

The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier are now at the Castle of Cornigliano, where the Countess of Neuilly (the widow of Louis Philippe), and the Duke and Duchess of Nemours, are staying. The Duke and Duchess of Aumale are expected at Genoa.

The people of Bradford are about to inaugurate a statue to the late Sir Robert Peel. The work of art has been executed by Behnes.

The French Emperor, on Monday, gave an audience at St. Cloud to the Chevalier Paleocapa, Minister of Public Works at Turin, who came to Paris to be present at the deliberations of the International Scientific Commission on the subject of cutting through the Isthmus of Suez.

Earl Gifford has been returned for Tonnes without a contest, in the room of Lord Seymour, removed to the House of Lords on his accession to the Dukedom of Somerset.

Princess Amelia, sister to the King of Saxony, who has been afflicted with cataract in both eyes for some time past, left Dresden for Leipzig on the 29th ult., to undergo an operation, the performance of which has been intrusted to the distinguished oculist, Dr. Coccejus.

Lady Molesworth, widow of the late Sir William Molesworth, has taken a house for the winter season on the West Cliff, Folkestone.

The Archduke Albert arrived at Naples on the 26th ult.: he intends to pass all the month of November in that city or the neighbourhood. During his absence the Archduchess Hildegard, his consort, is to remain at Vienna.

The Bishop of Melbourne intends to leave this country, and proceed to his diocese on board Mr. Green's ship the *Walmer Castle*, which is advertised to sail from the port of London on the 26th of next month.

On Saturday, the 3rd inst., the Austrian Minister of Finance, Baron Bruck, announced the ratification by the Emperor of the new Commercial and Industrial Bank, according to the right of founding it to the house of Rothschild, the Princes Furstenberg, Schwarzenberg, Auersberg, Count Chotick, and Louis Habier; the capital to be one million florins.

The statement that Mr. James Wilson has resigned the office of Financial Secretary of the Treasury, and has accepted the chairmanship of the Board of Inland Revenue, is contradicted.

Baron de Hugel, who was Ambassador of Wurtemberg at Vienna, has been named Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Wurtemberg Cabinet.

The Belvidere estate, near Broadstairs, formerly the property of Mr. Fletcher, has been sold to Mr. Mackinnon, M.P., who is making great improvements in the grounds.

The statement that Mr. T. E. Headlam has been appointed one of the Charity Commissioners is without foundation. It is now said that Mr. James Campbell, Q.C., has been appointed to the vacant post.

The Marquis de Moustier, Ambassador of France at Berlin, returned to that city on the 1st inst., and the next day paid a visit to Baron de Manteuffel, President of the Council of Ministers.

The Lords of the Treasury have consented to grant retiring allowances to persons employed on the Ordnance Survey of the kingdom, when, after a continuous employment of not less than fifteen years, they shall be unfit for service.

The Chevalier Pietro Strada, of Turin, has offered a prize of 1000 francs for the best dissertation on the "Organisation of Medical Assistance in Country Districts, with a view to the practical improvement of the present system."

Mr. A. Buchanan, the British Minister at the Danish Court, left town on Saturday last for Copenhagen, to resume his diplomatic duties after a brief leave of absence.

By the death of Mr. French, of the county Roscommon, Mr. C. Coppinger, Q.C., inherits a property stated to be worth £1500 a year.

Mademoiselle Rachel has closed her performances in New York. Pecuniarily it is represented as very successful to all concerned.

General Regnaud de St. Jean d'Angely, who was compelled by serious illness to return to France, and whose health has now improved, has resumed the command of the Imperial Guard of Paris.

It is stated in the *Law Review* for the present month that Mr. Joy, a "victim of Chancery," has bequeathed £300 to the society for the "amendment of the law."

M. de Lamartine is expected to be present during this year at the usual annual soirée given by the members of the Huddersfield Mechanics' Institution.

A work by Mr. W. Smith O'Brien, the Irish exile, is announced under the title of "The Principles of Government, or Meditations in Exile."

Mr. Charles Braham has made his debut at the San Carlos, Lisbon, in Verdi's "Macbeth," and, although he had to encounter opposition, has succeeded in making good his footing, and at the latest dates had established himself as a universal favourite.

Mr. C. Gavin Duffy sailed from Kingstown on Saturday for Liverpool, and was to leave that port for Australia on Monday.

The people of Honolulu have decided on erecting a column to the memory of the late King of the Sandwich Islands. The subscription list for the purpose was filling fast.

The *Moniteur* contains between seven and eight columns of names of soldiers on whom have been conferred the military medal for services rendered in the Crimea.

Exeter 'Change Arcade, the property of the Marquis of Exeter, is to be sold by auction on the 14th inst.

At the Hamburg theatre a fountain has been erected in the middle of the orchestra; it will play during the acts, and is intended to cool the house. The musicians are arranged on each side of it.

Government has prohibited the export of saltpetre from England to any foreign port; and it is anticipated that the same order will be issued by the Indian Government, from whence the main supply proceeds.

A letter from Berlin says:—"All the Deputies belonging to the Polish nation who have been elected to the Second Prussian Chamber have declined accepting the post."

The large issue of 500 tons of copper coin lately made to the public having proved inadequate to the demand, a new contract of 250 tons additional is required.

The French Minister of Marine has decided that the workmen and clerks of the naval arsenals whose salaries do not amount to 1000 francs a year shall, on account of the dearth of provisions, receive extra pay of 25 cents a day.

The Emigration Commissioners have received large remittances from the Governments of the Australian colonies for the purpose of carrying on the emigration to those colonies.

The French Minister of War has caused to be placed among the productions of Algeria at the Universal Exhibition an ingot of gold, value 12,000 francs; and a block of silver of the value of 52,000 francs, taken from the mines of La Calle, in the province of Constantine.

The *Autorité* of Dunkirk contradicts the rumours that have been current about American vessels cruising with Russian letters of marque.

The number of vessels wrecked in the month of October amounted to 179. This number, with the exception of the losses in January, when they amounted to 238 vessels, is larger than has occurred in any one month during the present year.

The Glasgow Chamber of Commerce has memorialised the First Lord of the Treasury about the operation of Peel's Act of 1844, praying that its action may be suspended so far as respects the Bank being restricted in its issue of notes beyond the £14,000,000 to the amount of bullion it holds.

A suicide from a strange cause was committed a few days ago at Arau, Canton of Argau, in Switzerland:—A gentleman named Baldinger blew out his brains because the Superior Tribunal refused him the diploma of doctor of law.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. P. B.—You made a false move. Your opponent has, therefore, the right to make you abide by the move made, or, instead of this, he might insist merely that you should play the piece somewhere else where it could legally go (in this case the choice of square is with you, not with him), or he might oblige you to retract the false move, and play your King.

G. W.—Nos. 1 and 2 are below the standard; and the third admits of an easy mate in two moves, beginning with Q takes Kt (ch).

INVICTUS, SIGNET.—Look again at Problem No. 610, and Enigma 951.

EXCELSIOR.—You have failed in No. 610. In the clever Enigma 951 you are right.

DELTA, Liverpool.—In Enigma No. 937 the Black Pawn should stand at Black's K B 5th, not 4th. Examine it with this amendment.

DELTA, Dumfries.—The promised packet was sent.

VON H. D. L.—We have not yet been enabled to examine the facsimile. The transcript, however, has been submitted to the eminent authority named, and his opinion of the probable date you shall know immediately.

M. DE R., Poitiers.—Your letter anticipates one of ours, which awaits you at this moment in Paris. The prospectus and the remainder of the promised games will now be looked for anxiously.

A. F. T. of Cape Breton.—Your Problem is now under consideration, and will probably be noticed next week.

BETINAL-GREEN.—1. We have not space to print the Indian Problem again.—2. See note above to L. S. D., &c.

C. W., of Sunbury; Paracelsus R.—Received with thanks.

J. M. of Shrewsbury; Devereux, Maynooth, L. S. D., Devereux, and many others.—Problem No. 610 cannot be solved by White's first moving the Rook. For example:—

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. R to Kt or R 6th. 2. Q to K 4th (ch). 3. P takes R. B to Q Kt 5th (ch).
2. Kt takes Q. R to Q B 7th (ch). &c., &c.

* If the Rook is played in any square on the Bishop's file, Black then takes the Q Pawn with his Queen, checking, &c., &c.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 610, by F. R., of Norwich, J. T. S., Gregorius, Maynooth; H. P. D., Richard Turtle, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 611, by J. J., C. W., Sunbury; Ernest, Philip, Medicus, Trio, Delta, Murphy, G. W., Persens, are correct.

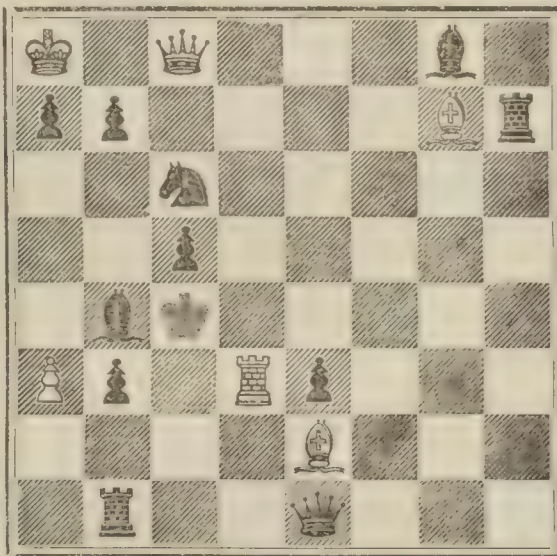
SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by Devereux, P. P., Leon, Mercator, C. W., Sunbury; Bertha, Medicus, Onyx, Philip, T. T. W., H. P., Clericus, Omega, are correct. All others are wrong.

** The majority of our Notices to Correspondents are unavoidably postponed until next week.

PROBLEM NO. 612.

By Mr. W. GRIMSIAW.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Sir,—In reply to a query from one of your Correspondents in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for October, I beg to say that the term *Shahr-ruk*, in Oriental and Mediaeval Chess, was nearly equivalent to what we call (I suppose incorrectly) "a divergent check." To give a more precise definition, it consisted of a check given to the adversary's King by a Knight, Queen, Bishop, or Pawn, the checking piece at the same time attacking an adverse Rook. The notion formed by Hyde (page 143 of his learned work) of the term *Shahr-ruk* is simply "a check to the King by a Rook." Now such a check involved in itself nothing extraordinary, any more than a check by a Knight or any other piece or Pawn; in fact, it was the weakest of checks, and the one most easily evaded.* Had Hyde, however, made himself acquainted with the species of game of which he constituted himself the historian, he would have found that the peculiar check called in Persian *Shahr-ruk* led to results far more serious than those that attended a mere check by a Rook; and that the player who had the good fortune to make such a *coup* generally gained, *ceteris paribus*, a decisive advantage. This will be abundantly obvious when we bear in mind that in the Oriental game the Rook was the most valuable piece on the board; it being equivalent to a Knight and two Pawns; to two Queens and one Pawn; to two Bishops and three Pawns; or, lastly, to six Pawns. It is evident, then, that when the check *Shahr-ruk* was effected by means of such a small matter as a Pawn or a Bishop, the advantage gained in consequence must have led to a victory; and even when the same *coup* was made by a Knight or Queen, the adversary must have incurred a loss equivalent to two or more Pawns. It is here understood, of course, that the checking piece, or, as we would call it, the *forking* piece, was not itself liable to be at that moment captured; hence the checked King must have moved where he could, and on the next move his Rook was doomed to "fall inglorious" beneath the stroke of the insidious and less noble assailant. I have only to add, that the term *Shahr-ruk* occurs in some of the solutions of problems given in the Oriental MSS. to which I formerly drew your attention; so that I have been enabled to explain it from actual play, not from Dictionaries. It occurs in the Tenth Oriental Problem that I sent you, which will be found at the end of my Tenth Chapter in one of your July numbers.

The reason why the son of Timur (or, if your Correspondent prefers it, Tamerlane) was called *Shahr-ruk* happened in this wise.—It is well known to those at all conversant with Chess literature that the great Timur, the victorious in war, was devotedly fond of Chess. In fact, it appears to have been his chief mode of recreation, during his leisure hours; and we are assured by one Oriental historian that the moment this renowned warrior had subdued a city or province, one of his first inquiries was, "whether they had any good and skilful Chess-players among them; and if so, these were immediately sent for, in order to test their skill against their conqueror: nay, further, they were uniformly treated with courtesy and sent back with substantial marks of the royal bounty." Well, it happened once upon a time—that is, on Thursday, the 20th August, in the Christian year 1377 (I am enabled to be thus particular through the minute industry of 'All of Yazd), that Timur was deeply engaged, as was his wont, in a game at Chess with one of his courtiers, the place, I believe, the Imperial palace in Samarkand. In the midst of the game, his Tartaric Majesty was just about to make his move, and had lifted with his right hand one of his smaller pieces with that intent, when behold! the chamberlain suddenly entered and said, "Sire, may your shadow be extended, your favourite wife (I am afraid I ought to have said concubine) has this moment been safely delivered of a son." On hearing these good tidings, Timur, who appears to have taken matters in general very coolly, made his move, and as usual in such cases, exclaimed, "Shahr-ruk," which move the contemporary historian, Arab Shah, assures us completely demolished the adversary's game. Now the coincidence of the felicitous Chess *coup* aforesaid, and the announcement of his son's birth, at one and the same instant, appeared to Timur, and to all the courtiers and men of wisdom then and there present, as an omen highly favourable to the future fortunes of the newly-born Prince. It was therefore decreed that the latter should be named *Shahr-ruk*, a name that might serve as a memorial of the auspicious event that took place at his birth.

So much in reply to your Correspondent's query, but my story is not yet quite finished. When Timur, strongly seconded by the astrologers, had just settled upon the Prince's nomenclature as above stated, it so happened that a messenger arrived in haste from the North, and said, "Sire, the new city which you, some time back, ordered to be built on the plain beyond the Sihun!

* The check of the Rook could be remedied in three ways:—1. by moving the King; 2. by interposing another piece; and 3. by taking the Rook. With regard to a check from any of the other pieces or Pawns, there were but two alternatives, viz., to move the King, or take the checking piece, for from their nature a check from the minor pieces could not be covered.

The Sihun called by the Western people Jaxartes, and now called Sir, flows from the south-east into the northern extremity of Lake Aral. The city *Shahr-rukhiya* was situated on a spacious plain at some distance from the northern bank of the river, about 170 miles to the north of Samarkand. It is strange that Hyde, and after him the Dutch savant Manger, should, in defiance of the Arabic text of Arab Shah, to say nothing of geographical truth, have placed the city "on this side" of the Sihun, instead of "beyond the Sihun." The Oriental author wrote with reference to Samarkand, and very properly used the expression "beyond the Sihun," i. e., to the north of that river.

is now completed in all its parts; and it only remains for your Majesty to pronounce its name." Timur said in reply, "Let its name be *Shahr-rukhiya*," which may be translated the city of *Shahr-ruk*. This new city, like all sub-lunary things, flourished for a time and then decayed. Its very name is now unknown, and expunged from the map. A ruined village, called *Finaket*, occupies its site; and, as if it were to atone its misfortune, I believe it is in the hands of the grasping Muscovite. Need I say more? Could a worse fate possibly befall what was once a flourishing Tartar city?

I may add that Hyde gives another version of the above story, on the authority of Ducas, a Byzantine historian, who (as he states) wrote about A.D. 1400. According to this Byzantine, Timur and his son, who must have been then twenty-five years old, were playing chess at the moment when Bajazet was brought captive into their tent. The son gave the check *Shahr-ruk* to his father at that instant, and Timur ever after gave him that name. I believe the story of the mendacious Greek is not worth one moment's consideration compared with Timur's own contemporary historians. I have mentioned it, however, for a very different purpose; Ducas says that the Italians at that time called the *Shahr-ruk* "Scacco-rocco." Now this leads to a few queries, as you seem so fond of such gear—viz., Does the term *Scacco-rocco* occur in any of the early Chess manuscripts of the South—I mean previously to A.D. 1400? If so, what was its real and precise import? When did the terms, "Castle, Tower, Tonr, or Thurm" come into use on this side of the Alps? In accounting for such an anomaly as a *tower* on the chess-board, people content themselves by saying that it originated from the castle on the elephant's back. I believe this conclusion is erroneous. It was not the piece we call the Rook that had the castle or howdah on its back; but the Bishop, which in the East is called the elephant to this day, and as such may be seen in one of Hyde's plates. Is it not much more likely then that the Italians were the first that brought the figure of the tower on the board—not from the elephant, but simply because Rocco or Rocca means a castle or fortress in their language! It is astonishing what absurdity people will be guilty of in order to attach any known significance, no matter how ridiculous, to a foreign term. An Italian could no more pronounce the Oriental *Rukh* than he could fly, so he naturally converted it into Rocco, a word already familiar to him; just as we ourselves, with the same natural propensity, and from a similar abhorrence of the guttural sound, have called it the "Rook." DUNCAN FORBES.

Ducas could not have finished his history before the latter part of A.D. 1402, as it was on the first of July of that year that Timur defeated Bajazet on the plains of Angora.

RAILWAY VIADUCT OVER THE BOYNE, NEAR DROGHEDA.

In our Journal of last week we engraved this truly noble work upon the Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway. We now add a few descriptive details. The Boyne Viaduct is situated about a quarter of a mile below the town of Drogheda, and contains fifteen semi-arches, of 61 feet span each, rising about 90 feet above the surface of the ground, having their foundations on the solid rock. The river is spanned by a bridge constructed on the iron lattice principle, having three spans—the centre one being 256 feet, and those on each side 131 feet each. (In the illustration, the lattice-work should have been shown above the height of the chimney of the locomotive.) The height from the water to the underside of the bridge is 90 feet, and the foundations of the four lattice-piers are more than 40 feet below high-water mark. The Boyne Viaduct has a remarkably picturesque effect from the river, approaching the old town of Drogheda, which, together with its shipping, are seen through the great arches. The town of Drogheda is celebrated for its many ecclesiastical and military remains, rendered memorable for the devastation committed on its abbies and monasteries in the time of Cromwell. The scenery of the Boyne possesses great beauty and interest; from Drogheda to Trim traces of every epoch of Irish history present themselves—Pagan temples, raths, round towers, cromlechs, and cells, in all their varieties, from the "Lia Fiol" or "oracular stone of Tara," at which spot the coronation of the ancient Kings of Ireland was celebrated nearly 2000 years ago, to the wonderful tumulus of New Grange; the beautiful stone crosses of Kells and Monasterboice, and the monastic remains at Mellifont. About two miles up the Boyne river stands the obelisk erected in commemoration of the battle which took place on the 1st July, 1690. Here the scenery is of a beautiful sylvan character, diversified by hill and dale, wood and water, together with many a relic of bygone times calculated to interest the tourist and antiquary. On the southern side of the river, where there is a ford, stood the village of Oldbridge, the site of this celebrated battle, which is now hidden by the plantations of the Coddington demesne.

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS AT KARS.

THE period of the battle on the 20th September represented in the Engraving in pages 568-569 is that in which the Russians were put fairly to flight, after the failure of their attempt to take possession of the English and Arabian Redoubts. The first named, which was considered the key to the others, was energetically defended by Ismail Pacha (General Kmety), whose bravery and enthusiasm completely electrified the troops. Four times did the Russians gain possession of the redoubts, and were driven out at the point of the bayonet by the Turkish soldiers, led on by General Kmety. After a desperate combat, which lasted several hours, the Russians were compelled to give way. It could not be even said that they made a retreat, for they retired in complete disorder, followed into the plain by the victorious Turks, who took one hundred prisoners and one piece of artillery. The fatigue of the troops and the want of cavalry would not allow of the pursuit being long kept up. If only a small force of cavalry had been at hand, the slaughter among the flying Russians would have been immense. Such was the confusion among the enemy that it took them five hours to collect their scattered battalions into anything like order.

A letter in *La Presse*, dated Kars, September 30, gives the following account of the battle:—

The Russian infantry, well led on by their officers, attacked with resolution, and, notwithstanding the terrible fire from our two batteries and that of the *cheekhans*, who fired upon them with their Minie rifles, they reached the ditch, crossed it, and sprang upon the parapet. The impetus of the attack was so great that the enemy established themselves in an angle of the redoubt. But our soldiers soon regained the ascendancy, the fire of musketry ceased, and the handful of men who defended Takmak Tabia rushed with their bayonets on the assailants, who were driven back, forced into the ditch, and a galling fire kept up on them. This column was broken.

An assault was made at the same time on the battery erected by Colonel Lake, but without success. The artillerymen, commanded by Captain Thompson and Major Teesdale, compelled it to halt on the brink of the ditch. This first success inspired our troops with incredible confidence. The arrival of troops sent from the Arab Tabia and from the town augmented their ardour. General Mouravieff did not stop at this first attempt, and the assault soon assumed the proportions of a battle. The entire Russian army—from 32,000 to 35,000 men—attacked us on all sides; the attacking columns following each other with remarkable energy.

The greater part of our positions were carried by the enemy, and retaken with prodigious enthusiasm at the point of the bayonet. Our soldiers covered themselves with glory; they handle the bayonet like French troops. On several points the combat was waged with inconceivable ferocity. The Ingliz Tabia was the principal aim of the Russians; their efforts here were four times crowned with success; but the valour of Colonel Lake, who was the first to throw himself upon them, inspired his soldiers. Several artillerymen showed admirable coolness. Four of them, in the battery named after Captain Thompson, allowed themselves to be killed while spiking the guns, after the enemy were masters of the fort for the fourth time. As I mentioned before, we subsequently regained possession of it. On the left of our line 400 chasseurs had the half of their number killed; the rest were almost all wounded. But we counted eight hundred Russians killed or wounded in the redoubt.

The Russians suffered enormous losses in this battle. Around the redoubts we have counted, at the moment I write, 4000 corpses. During the whole of the action they were continually carrying away numbers of their dead and wounded. We saw before nightfall, and we still see, long convoys following the course of the river towards Zaim. If we had had four more regiments of cavalry, we could have given an excellent account of them.

The siege of Kars has been renewed by the Russians, but it is questionable whether they will be able to maintain it. The latest accounts say that Omer Pacha has intercepted a convoy of provisions, and, after a sharp encounter, in which the Russians lost 300 men, succeeded in capturing the supplies of arms and ammunition. The troops of Omer Pacha are, as regards the main army, in winter quarters, and Enad Pacha has established posts of observation as far as Kutais. It is supposed that the approach of inclement weather must force General Mouravieff to retreat, though he yet remains in some strength in the vicinity of Kars.

By intelligence from Batoum we learn that the Circassians are actively operating on the Russian communications in Mingrelia.



DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS BY THE TURKS AT KARS.

PROPOSED ANGLO-GALLIC SUBMARINE RAILWAY.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

In taking up the subject of subaqueous railway transit, as applicable to rivers and straits, it may be deemed useful to collate briefly the various schemes that have, from time to time, been put forward. If, in the following enumeration, there should prove to be any hiatus, I hope some other correspondent will afford the data for filling it up.

In 1838 Mr. Rennie, C.E., of Glasgow, stated that he first suggested submarine railways, similar in construction to the plan of Mr. De la Haye, of Liverpool, hereinafter mentioned. I have not been able to find in what publication he did so.

In 1842, it appears, Mr. E. Pearce, of Tavistock, Devon, published a letter on the subject of submarine railways, in the *Railway Times* (see the *Builder* of March 21, 1846), in which he says:—

I feel assured that an iron tunnel from Dover to Calais might be laid down at a vastly less comparative cost than the Thames Tunnel; for, instead of so many brick arches, one over the other, the whole might be speedily, and less expensively, constructed, by dovetailing segments of the arch, one after the other, using the shield, as in the Thames Tunnel, where the chalk would have to be bored, and the diving-bell, where the operation is carried on merely at the bottom of the sea. * * * I cannot help thinking that the entire cost of the work would fall greatly short of the estimate Mr. De la Haye has given.

In 1845 Mr. De la Haye proposed submarine railways for rivers and narrow seas; and instanced Liverpool and Birkenhead, North and South Shields, and Dover and Calais, as the class of places to the connection of which they would be applicable. He says:—

My plan is simply to construct wrought-iron tunnels in separate divisions; to sink them on the bed of the water; and then to connect them. * * * It will be admitted that to construct such a tunnel would be an easier matter than to build iron vessels, as it would be the same shape the whole length; then to sink it on the bed of the water would be the work of only a few hours for each division of 400 feet in length. Perhaps the part of the work which will appear the most complicated will be to connect the divisions under water. * * * The operation will be attended with no extraordinary difficulty to those who can remain during half an hour in deep water. * * * As regards that part of the tunnel which would be near the shore, it would be sunk under ground, and covered with stones fastened together, so as to render them immovable. * * * Then the railway will be formed in forming the tube; there will be no hills to cut through, valleys to fill up, or arches to build; in short, the sum total of the work is comprised in the tunnel itself.

Supposing the divisions to be 1000 feet in length:—

In that case, only 104 divisions would be required to join the rails of the South-Eastern Railway with those of the Calais and Paris. Now, supposing each of these divisions would cost £40,000, the cost of the whole would be £4,160,000; and if we allow for the expense of throwing them in deep water, of connecting them, of building stations, &c., on a magnificent scale, it will, I believe, be found that the sum of £8,000,000 sterling would be quite sufficient to complete this submarine railway.

In 1848 M. Ferdinand, engineer, submitted to the French Academy of Sciences a proposal to construct a floating tunnel from Calais to Dover, to carry the wires of the electric telegraph, and large enough to be traversed by small locomotives for the conveyance of passengers.

In November, 1851, is depicted in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS the proposition of M. Hector Horeau, of Paris. From that number I extract the following description:—

M. Horeau's project consists in crossing the English Channel, twenty-one miles in extent, by means of a tube made of strong plate iron, or cast iron, lined and prepared for that purpose; and which, placed at the bottom of the sea, should, besides the path for the surveyors, contain the two lines for the trains which would run within it. The slope given to the submarine railway would admit of a motion sufficiently powerful to enable the carriages to cross the Channel without a steam-engine. The greatest depth of the sea at the middle of the Channel will admit of the construction of inclined planes, by means of which the train would be enabled to reach a point where a stationary engine, or atmospheric pressure, might be employed in propelling the train to the level of the land railways of France and England. These tunnels beneath the sea would not prevent navigation. Two lighthouses might be erected at the entrances of the tube; also smaller ones between the lighthouses of France and England. These beacons should be lighted up at night, and would indicate outwardly the position of the submarine railway, so that mariners should not cast anchor near it, as the tubes might be damaged. The day and night lights of the lighthouses should be transmitted through the tube by means of reflecting metal plates. The upper part should have some strong glass windows, placed at equal distances, and gas, which would complete the lighting between the beacons. According to an estimate made, the cost might amount to about £37,400,000.

On June 2 of the present year appeared in the *Glasgow Citizen*, from the *Boulogne Gazette*, the following notice:—

There is once more a serious intention of uniting France and England by a submarine railway. The latest project is that by Dr. Payerne, who, with 40 subaqueous boats (of which he is the inventor), 1500 sailors and navvies, 4,340,000 cubic yards of material, and £10,000,000 sterling expenses, would undertake to construct a tunnel, by means of which the strait that separates the two countries would be crossed in thirty-three minutes. The position of this tunnel would be, no doubt, nearly parallel with that of the electric telegraph, and contiguous to it, as being the narrowest part of the Channel, as well as that where the depth of water is the least.

On August 25 the *Builder* and *Glasgow Citizen* had notices, derived from *Galignani*, stating that M. Favre, an engineer, had published observations relative to the possibility of making a railway under the Channel. The length he states at 30 kilometres (18½ English miles), and its position such as to leave at least 25 metres (82 English feet) between the arch and the bottom of the sea. The tunnel to be lined doubly, namely, with brick and iron, the latter pierced with narrow openings in order that infiltration might be perceived. On July 21, in the *Builder*, was a brief notice which appeared to have reference to the same scheme. It speaks of the revived project of tunneling beneath the Channel, lining with iron, and making the tunnel level from shore to shore, in place of falling towards each end to drain off the water by help of steam power.

On October 24, in the *Times*, appeared further particulars of M. Favre's scheme, from which it seems that gentleman, encountering the difficulty of getting out (and, *quære*, disposing of) the excavated material between the portions adjacent to the two shores, proposes to sink a series of shafts through the bed of the Channel for that purpose.

I doubt whether Mr. De la Haye had a due appreciation of the difficulties probably to be encountered in the mere sectional form of the Channel, at its bed. That its depth is considerably greater towards the centre is certain. His having comprised the sum total of his estimate in the tunnel itself may be the reason why the amount is only about 1-11th that of M. Horeau; but I presume rather that the writer in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS must have put pounds for francs; for the latter would give £3,641,666 13s 4d., or £173,412 13s. 11½d. per mile—in itself a pretty fair price, although I believe insufficient for the submarine railway. Mr. Pearce, however, thinks that the entire cost would fall greatly short of Mr. De la Haye's estimate.

M. Horeau adopts the same position—the bottom of the sea; but, rightly anticipating a greater depth about the centre than near the sides of the Channel, he proposes to slope his tunnel in each moiety of its length, and to let the train proceed on its journey by gravitation solely; and, by means of the accumulated velocity obtained, it is to be enabled to reach a point, perhaps half-way up the opposite incline, where it is to be caught up by some applied power, and propelled through the remainder of its course.

I do not know whether M. Horeau regarded the curvature on the sea due to twenty-one miles of distance. A line of equal gravitation would be concentric with that curvature; while a line dead straight would give an increasing gravitation towards the middle of its length, and therefore an attraction towards that point, which would be tantamount to a falling incline thereto, and therefore of itself go towards providing the motive impulse sought by M. Horeau in his two inclines. Be that as it may, the difficulty arises—that the gravitation, having brought the train to the middle of the tunnel, would there begin to exercise a retarding influence, preventing its progress onward, even with its accumulated impetus. But I conceive that the proposal to introduce stationary engines for supplementing the gravitation as a motive power is open to grave objections; and against the gravitation power itself might fairly be urged that of the liability of the train to escape, when it ought to be caught, and start off back again, *ty gravitation*.

M. Ferdinand—alive, it may be, to the difficulties of the bottom—adopts the surface in his project; blinking, as it would seem, the circumstance that thus there would be an end to navigation up and down the Strait. In such a position his tunnel would be exposed to the full action of storms, not merely of the wind against its sides, but the swelling of the sea under the vessels upon which it was borne; and also the pressure of the tides, against which it would be an impotent barrier.

The piling up of a tunnel from its bed, in a position suitable for carrying railway trains, would be rather too much of a poser to be worth while attempting; and the tunneling through the chalk on each side of the

Channel, to connect the tube with the land, would also be an undertaking to hesitate upon. As regards the carrying a brick tunnel underneath the bed, while its great depth at the ends would be very objectionable, its enormous cost would place it out of the question.

If the tunnel supported from the bed be next to impossible, the tunnel floating on the surface athwart the course of the Channel is equally untenable, seeing the objection as regards the navigation. But in these days of angle-iron and boiler-plate, and when such a thing as the girdling the earth in forty minutes, as *Puck* talked of, would be readily undertaken by our telegraphers, this great project should not for such reasons be discarded. It becomes, rather, a duty, first, to see whether the thing proposed is worth having; and, if so, whether it can be brought within reach, by divesting it of the difficulties in which it may seem to be enveloped.

To myself it appears that an intermediate position for the tunnel might be adopted, by which both the objections just referred to would be got rid of. I propose to situate it at a uniform depth from the surface by means of ties below (and buoys above, if necessary) at suitable intervals. The continuation of the tunnel into the shore on either coast I should dispense with; and, in order that it should have a partial freedom of motion, it should terminate with solid ends before reaching the shores. To these points chain-piers should extend; or, if strict economy (say in the first instance) were aimed at in this item, the communication might be by small steamers. From the end portion at either termination of the tube a shaft or staircase should rise, terminating above the surface of the water in a railed and buoyant platform, with roof and other appliances for shelter and comfort. Between the terminal platforms, as it would probably be considered that ventilation could not be efficiently provided for at these alone, such intermediate shafts, of buoyant construction, should be provided as might be determined on.

The trains might be alternate from opposite shores, and the engine retain its position at one end of the train—pushing one way and pulling the other,—there being only one pair of rails. Thus the subaqueous arrangements would be very simple. Electricity should, if at all practicable,



PROPOSED SUBMARINE RAILWAY.

be the motive power; and it is now pretty evident it might be the lighting medium. The top and sides of the carriages should be of glass, and the light in the tunnel continuous, that those who rode might read. In the sides of the tunnel there should be none of that material.

Supported from the buoyant base of each ventilation-shaft might be one or more bells, so arranged as to be swung by the action of the wind and sea, and thus give notice to mariners by night of their proximity to the vault beneath them; or, were it considered desirable, the upper part of the shafts might be illuminated, as proposed by M. Horeau, so as to serve as beacons, and indicate at night the position of the tunnel.

The principle of construction which I should propose would be analogous to that pursued in the cooper's craft; the tube should be cylindrical, and consist of a system of staves and hoops. The staves should be about a foot thick, of wrought iron, hollow; the side which formed an integral part of the interior of the tube, slightly concave; the opposite, slightly convex; the other two, planes radiating from the axis; midway in these planes, or joints, should be a hemi-cylindrical sinking, the two halves forming a whole, for receiving a cylindrical iron core, or tongue, covered with some flexible material, which should also pervade the remainder of the joint, outside and inside the tongue. The hoops should be strong straps, say nine inches broad, in two or more pieces in the circumference, with staple-and-slot junctions, or any other of a tightening description: they should be placed close together, and numbered along a given line outside with the chisel, say every tenth from one shore, the numbers corresponding to others in the interior of the tube; so that, in the event of any signs of the infiltration of water, the place could be readily found with the help of a diving-bell, and remedial measures taken. Between the outside of the staves and the hoops a sheeting of flexible and saturated material, similar to that described for the joints, should cover the entire tube.

The line of direction being duly determined, the construction should commence at one end and proceed to the other, the staves in as long lengths as practicable and systematically breaking joint. This would be done with suitable centring, upon framework fixed in halves upon pairs of broad, iron, air-tight pontoons, alike in form and capacity, proportioned to their burden, and placed with their butt-ends toward each other, steadfastly moored, transversely to the tube, and connected together by chains. These coupled pontoons would be provided as the tube advanced, and be placed at as wide intervals as the constructive operations the estimated rigidity of the tube, and their own buoyancy, would permit; and they would be reduced in number under the finished work, by withdrawing such pairs as were not necessary for its support. While the construction of the tube proceeded, another operation would follow, that of lining it with brickwork, doweled so as not to depend for its stability on the cement employed; also the forming the sideways, and levelling up the bottom, with similar materials—this brickwork being for the purpose of increasing its gravity. Besides this inside work, there would be the girdling it interiorly at intervals with other strong hoops, having a loop on either side by which to attach the chains that, in connection with mooring-weights, were to permanently restrain it at a uniform depth from the surface of the water. The lengths of these chains would be adjusted by means of soundings, and they would be secured to the tube while it was yet resting on the pontoons. The mooring-weights would be made sufficiently ponderous to enable them to cope with the computed buoyancy of the tube; and they would be dropped so as to lie in two straight lines, parallel with, and equidistant from, the tube. The whole of the ironwork described would of course be protected with the most approved anti-corrosive coatings.

By such mode of construction, a tube far more homogeneous in its structure, and therefore of more equable strength, would be obtained than by forming and putting it together in sections.

When the tube was completed from end to end, with strong hemispherical terminations, and an adequate height of equally strong shafting carried up near each end, to which the platforms would be subsequently connected, and intermediately, for the ventilation, favourable weather

would be waited for; and the work of lowering would then be accomplished nearly as follows:—The air-tight interior of each pontoon would be connected by an ample length of flexible pipe to an air-pump of adequate power, on board a vessel anchored at a distance corresponding to that intended for the mooring-weights. The two lines of vessels should be manned by steady men, each crew under a trustworthy leader. Athwart the vessels would be laid from the shore the wires of an electric telegraph, communicating with an apparatus on board of each, so that, at a preconcerted signal, the abstraction of the air from the pontoons should be commenced simultaneously at a given time, and carried on at a given rate. By this means the pontoons, gradually deprived of their buoyancy, would yield to the pressure of their burden, the buoyancy acquired by which as it entered its future element would be overcome by the weights with which, throughout its length, it was loaded, and which would speedily sink it to its prescribed depth. It would be when the tube reached the water that the mooring-weights, having been preparatorily slung under the vessels above-mentioned, would, at another signal by the electric telegraph, be simultaneously let drop into the sea, and drag down their charge along with them. At the sinking of the pontoons, the tubes connected with those along one side would be let go from the vessels; and after the launch they would be recovered by the reinflection of the one in each pair which remained connected with one of the lines of vessels.

The tube, or tunnel, being safely submerged, the platforms, stairs, and permanent way, the putting together the prepared parts of engine and carriages, the fitting-up of heating, ventilating, and lighting apparatus, and the painting and the decorating would proceed as on *terra firma*. The chain-piers, too, would stand forth as chain-piers have done before; and, in fine, the invisible highway (if that term be admissible) would link together the two greatest nations of the earth, already so happily allied.

It appears that the maximum height of storm-waves, from trough to crest, is only about twenty-two feet—half of that height being above, and half below, the ordinary sea level. The expression "mountain high," therefore, is only a figure of speech employed under "poetical license." It is not, however, to be assumed that this gives the limit of perturbation, or that the sea immediately below is in a perfectly quiescent or stagnant state; for it has been ascertained that the oscillating motion caused by the agitation in the surface may extend sensibly, with downward diminution, to full 100 feet in depth.

Some degree of iniquescence, then, being taken for granted, it appears to me that perfect rigidity in the moorings of the tunnel would be inexpedient; and for this reason I have, as described, provided for a partial freedom of motion, by insulating it from the shore at either end. That mobility would not be compatible with safety to the trains were the ordinary rails only to be employed; and I therefore propose that there should be a guard-rail set up on each side, in a groove in which the extended ends of the axles should run. It is not to be supposed that the degree of motion spoken of would be anything like, in extent, to that experienced on board ship; or that in this mode of crossing the Channel there would be as great a risk as ever of sea-sickness.

I relinquish the subject for the present, satisfied if, in endeavouring to indicate its capability, I have advanced, by a stage, a great and desirable work. From the description given of one tube it will be evident that if experience proved that a second, or reciprocating, channel were wanted, the only obstacle to its attainment would be the cost, which an established and pressing traffic would most probably justify. From the rapid succession of propositions, it is evident how widely the desire for the fulfilment of this great international work is extending; and what a hold the idea of the practicability of a submarine railway from Dover to Calais has got on the minds of practical men. Indeed, there can hardly be a doubt but it will yet be *un fait accompli*; and therefore it seems a pity that its benefits should be deferred beyond our own time. With respect to comparative practicability, convenience, and economy, I feel assured that the insulated tube, suspended in mid-water, would be the simplest and most eligible undertaking. Subjoined is an estimate of the probable cost of carrying my project into effect, amounting to an average of £750,000 per mile—being a little over 2½ times the cost of the London and Blackwall Railway. The Thames Tunnel, measuring 1300 feet in length, including the passenger shafts, cost £446,000, or at the rate of £1,811,292 per mile—being a little under 2½ times the estimated cost of the Submarine Railway Tunnel; the latter will serve as some criterion for estimating the cost of carrying out M. Favre's scheme of a subterranean tunnel. My estimate does not include the rails; neither does it extend to the rolling stock, nor to the working expenditure; but is confined to the construction and placing of the tube, *in situ*:—

	ESTIMATE.	Tons.
Staves, 70 in. the circumference, 10½ inches thick; sectional area of each, 40 sq. in.; entire sectional area, 2800 sq. in. by 20 miles; the solid to the hollow as 40 to 64. Deductions for shafts not made	441,936	
Tongue-rods, 2" diam 70 in the circumf. by 20 miles	34,636½	
Hooping, 9 by 1 in., entirely covering the staves, and have a coupling on each side	128,833½	
Two hemispherical ends, taken as 10½ in. thick, and in the proportion of 40 solid to 64 hollow	94½	
Hooping to ditto, or its equivalent, 1 in. thick all over	26	
Chain hoops, 16 by 3 in., 200 ft. apart, 529 in number, with chain-holds	2,621½	
Chains of 1½ in. round iron; mean length, 140 ft.; No. 1058; including connection to mooring-weights	1,180	
Two End-shafts, 15 ft. clear diam.; same substance as tunnel; mean depth, 55 ft.; altitude, 30 ft.; 85 ft. total height	727	
19 Intermediate ditto, 10 ft. clear diam., same substance, same length	4,813½	
	5,540½	
Deduct for 21 openings in tunnel, allowing for extra strength at junctions	4	
Two terminal platforms (buoyant) surrounding shafts; 75 ft. diam. by 10 ft. deep; of ½ in. boiler-plate, with allowance for laps	250	
19 Intermediate ditto; 40 ft. diam. by 8 feet deep, same substance, &c.	722	
Internal framing to 21 platforms—say	1000	
Sundries	203	
	1972	
Tons of iron-work, at £20	1,617,050	12,341,000 0
Brickwork, in 9-in. lining, and in bottom and sideways	5,540,600	207,772 10
Granite or basalt for 1058 moorings, cu. ft. at 3s.	5,433,330	814,995 0
[Displacement of water by tunnel, platforms, and shafts	33,627,750	
Weight of sea-water displaced	2,819,825,750	
" of structure	1,941,740,000	
Diff.	878,085,750	
Weight of moorings	901,927,800	
DEE.	23,412,050	
Pontoons for the construction; with anchors and other equipments, excepting timber framing for support of tube, each £600, by 322, = £193,200; less estimated value when done with, one-fourth, or £48,300	144,900	0
Timber framing on ditto, forming mould for construction of tube; 60 cubic feet by 322 = 19,320, at 3s. 6d., £3,381 0		
Less estimated value when done with	845 5	
	2,535 15	
Roofs, inclosures, stairs, &c., to terminal platforms	£750 by 2	1,500 0
Painting to same	150 by 2	300 0
Extra for white enamelled face to brick lining, square yards, at 9d.	657,000	24,637 10
Flexible material compressed in joints of staves, and covering entire surface of tunnel under the hooping, square feet, at 6d.	13,554,000	338,350 0
Use of vessels, launch, engineer's commission, salaries, and contingencies	1,123,609 5	
	£15,000,000 0	

31, Church-road, Beauvoir-square,

JAMES WYLLSON, C.E.

THE JERSEY REFUGEES.—Several of these exiles, who had been ordered to quit Jersey by the 2nd November for printing, editing, and publishing the objectionable journal entitled *L'Homme*, arrived by the South-Western Company's mail steam-ship *Despatch* at Southampton on Saturday last. The *Despatch* left Jersey with 29 of the refugees, 17 of whom were landed at Guernsey. The names of those who have arrived at Southampton are—Dr. Barbier, Zeno Swicloslawski, Victor Vincent, Messrs. Billie and lady, Haynes and lady, Bawois and son, Collatt and lady, Amier, Sarnat, Tafrey, Fychau, and Kolziatte. Zeno Swicloslawski is the proprietor of the printing materials, the whole of which he brought from Jersey with him. The party left for London on Saturday by the London and South-Western Railway.

bridge, near which, on the far side of the river, on slightly rising ground, embosomed in trees, is the residence of Jung Bahadur. To the left is the city of Khatmandhu, occupying a large space; the houses are entirely of red brick. From the centre rises a small stone column, 150 feet high, and near the foot is a long green open space, which is the parade-ground for military inspections. On the opposite side of the river, standing on a low hill, and by itself, is the city of Patn, the numerous temples of which may be seen distinctly in outline. In the distance (near the hills, just over the white pillar) is a green mass, which represents the sacred wood of Rushputti Nath. The British residence is not seen; it is prettily situated among the trees. In the smaller portion of the valley, cut off from the principal part of the valley by the low range of hills, are three or four villages; and on a roundish hill, among the intersecting range, and towards the right, is an old Newar city, mostly in ruins. The valley measures in its longest diameter from 18 to 20 miles, and in its shorter from 12 to 15; its general form is an irregular oval.

The Railway Club recently formed at Manchester was most auspiciously inaugurated last Friday evening by the members of the club assembling at dinner, at the Clarence Hotel, Spring Gardens. There were present representatives of the principal English railways. Edward W. Watkin, Esq., General Manager of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, and President of the Club, occupied the chair. On his right sat Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P. for Ashton; Edward Buckley, Esq.; and Joseph Heron, Esq., Town-clerk. On his left, Benjamin Nicholls, Esq., Mayor; Malcolm Ross, Esq., President of the Commercial Association; and George Wilson, Esq., Director of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. The Vice-Presidents were C. W. Eborall, Esq., General Manager of the East Lancashire Railway; Messrs. J. Chubb, R. Smith, T. Walkate, and H. Poole. The customary loyal toasts having been proposed from the chair, and duly honoured, as were those of "The Emperor and Empress of the French" and "The Allied Armies and Navies," the Chairman proposed the principal toast of the evening—"Prosperity to the Railway Club." The association had been founded by those who had sincerely at heart the progress of railway enterprise. Their object was to bring the various members together for the purpose of interchanging those experiences upon which all proper working must be promoted, and conduce to the advantage not only to themselves but to the public in general. The railway system which had arisen within the last twenty years had now connected with it men who had been engaged in literary, mechanical, and mercantile pursuits, and of almost every profession, who were now conducting this magnificent enterprise. They knew they represented, besides much intelligence, a capital of nearly £300,000,000, employing more than 90,000 men. When they considered that they were administering a revenue of £20,000,000 annually, they might justly be considered as one of the most important interests in the country, as having some connection with its prosperity, and as being the greatest aid to its progress. Those who founded this club had not only an idea of a club for merely club purposes, but also for considering how they could conduct the passenger traffic with regularity, safety, and comfort; for by the right performance of that service they would conduce to the general welfare. They thought that by meeting together occasionally they could accumulate experience, and so endeavour to improve the railways committed to their charge. After drawing a comparison between the management of the public business of railways, Mr. Watkin went on to say that they (the railway companies) were not deserving of the criticisms they had received from the public and the press; they had not received that justice they were entitled to, especially when told that accidents were the results of parsimony. In 1852 they employed on the railways 64,000 men, or between nine and ten men for every mile; in 1854 there were 90,000, or twelve men per mile. That did not look like niggardliness. Then, with regard to safety, he had often thought that if a person wanted to be in the safest place in this world he should get into a first-class railway carriage, and never leave it. In 1854 they carried 111,000,000 passengers; the number killed, in consequence of accidents beyond their own control, was 12. These 111,000,000 travelled about 15 miles each, so that it was clear a man must make between 10 and 11 journeys, travelling between 150,000,000 and 160,000,000 miles, and that would take, he had calculated, between 2000 and 3000 years before a fatal accident might be expected to happen to him (Laughter and loud cheers). Now, he challenged comparison, in point of safety, between railway travelling and that of any other mode of travelling or any other avocation. Two-thirds of the accidents occurred from moral causes, and not from physical ones, as the breaking of an axle, or some defect in the permanent way, but the human machine was at fault; therefore, as regarded the interests of the public and the general safety, the more we make those railways self-acting the safer they would be. As regarded the Railway Club, when it became more numerous, and was, perhaps, established in London, it would probably endeavour to make railway management more systematised, and to bring up a more intelligent body of officers. They could but have one interest with the public, in securing a maximum amount of safety, since they, as managers, were responsible to the shareholders for the financial success of the undertakings.

The health of Mr. Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P., and the members of Parliament in the district, having been proposed, Mr. Hindley, in responding, said that in drinking the health of the members of Parliament he was sure the railway people were returning good for evil (Hear). He thought it would be a good thing for the Government to lend money to the railways at four per cent, in £1 notes, redeemable at long periods of time. He did not want to disturb the Act of 1844, but he should like to see it tried, and could see no danger likely to arise from it.

The other toasts proposed during the evening were—"The Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and the Commercial Association," responded to by Mr. Malcolm Ross; "The Chairmen and Directors of the various railway companies;" "The guests;" "The President, Vice-Presidents, and officers of the Railway Club," &c.

A YOUNG MERCHANT, Glasgow.—It is not the title of a book or of a pamphlet. It is a system or theory worked out in several pamphlets published by Pelham Richardson, Cornhill, such as "Remarks on the Management of the Circulation," by James Lloyd, Esq.

A BRITISH AMERICAN, Halifax, Nova Scotia.—You have argued the question with great clarity, and no doubt your local knowledge is superior to our own. But, as the question involved is one of Imperial policy, we have ventured to give an opinion without having the benefit of colonial residence. Much depends on the point of view from which a subject of this kind is surveyed. We consider that a colony should be regarded as part and parcel of our British country; for, if not so treated, it will sooner or later declare its independence. If, as you think, the colonists have no desire to sit in the Imperial Parliament with a conscriptive voice, it may be presumed that they are not desirous of permanent connection. The late appointment of Mr. Hicks to the Governorship of Barbadoes is a proof that the Home Government is now prepared to recognize colonial talent. It is the commencement of a new system, and can only be regarded as the precursor of still more liberal recognitions.

ST. LULA.—The line in question is in Dr. Johnson's "Vanity of Human Wisdom."—

He left a name at which the world grew pale,
To point a moral and adorn a tale.

G. H. 17, Park-street; CANTABRIGIENSIS.—Declined.

A CANDIDATE-NINT, who questions the accuracy of our sketch of Prince Frederick William of Prussia, is informed that the particulars he refers to appear in Oker and Boyd's Almanac for this year. The name of the Prince is spelled instead of that of his cousin, Prince Frederick Carl, as having been married in November last to a Princess of the Asholt-Dessau family. This husband is a nearly correct animal is a regularly married man.

OMNIBUS, and a Portmanteau and Member of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe in the Illustrated LONDON NEWS No. 461.

W. W. OMNIBUS, is known; a portrait of Don Carlos was engraved in the Illustrated LONDON NEWS No. 94.

F. W. B. LONDON.—We have not space for the Yeomanry Illustrations.

H. B. JOURNAL.—We consider B. to have the advantage.

ITCULIN.—V. VAN MARO, Pyromant; W. C. C., T. S. P., and W. C. C., Stratham.

F.A.S.—The Sketch is too light.

A. W. H. H. and J. G.—We have not room.

A. W. H. B., Burford.—“Hoyle's Games” (Bohn's edition).

E. H., Pershore.—We cannot undertake to search calendars of 46 years since.

INELIGIBLE.—E. C. Brighton; H. G. H.; Selim, Woolwich; A. H. B.; and Hedonia.

M. M.—The five-guinea piece of George II. is only of its intrinsic value.

A. B. B., Blackheath.—We are compelled to leave the *questio verata*.

A NEW SUBSCRIBER.—The sketch sent is from a coin of Leo VI. (970-911), surnamed the Wise. It is of no numismatic value.

A SUBSCRIBER, Portsmouth.—The impressions sent are from an alchemical medal—curious, but of no value.

QUESTOR, Bath.—The noble equestrian statue of Charles I., at Charing-cross, was modelled by Le Sœur, a pupil of John of Bologna, and cast in 1633; but, not being erected before the commencement of the Civil War, it was sold to a brazier in Holborn, with strict orders to break it in pieces; but he concealed it, and, in 1674, it was set up at Charing-cross. Mr. Cunningham found a memorandum in the State Paper Office, proving the statue to have been originally ordered by the Lord Treasurer Weston, afterwards, Earl of Portland, and placed on a pedestal at Roehampton. The beautifully-sculptured stone pedestal was lost, and the work of Grinling Gibbons; but is preserved by a written receipt to the Lord of the work of John Marshall, master-mason to the Queen. We propose that, in the Antiquarian Edition of Walter's Poems, printed in 1854 (on a plate to the poet's country lines on this statue), the editor reproduce the old mode of attributing the pedestal to Gibbons; although it was destroyed in 1800. (See Cunningham's “Handbook,” 2nd edit.) The statue is minutely described, with recent measurements, &c., in the “Curiosities of London.”

It is now becoming better known than was recently the case, that this Cathedral is in a striking degree peculiar, from its abundance of noble sculpture and general richness of detail. The removal of the whitewash, which had smothered so many beauties, has made this very manifest. This building is therefore now worthy of the most earnest attention of the student and of all who are interested in the Christian architecture of the country.

from 150 to 200 feet lower than the Dawalogiri. These three mountains, the Dawalogiri, the Goosain-Thán, and the Kínchingunga, are seen at one view, and are the highest mountains in the world. From the extreme right to the left of the prospect, the snowy ranges, in one continuous line, must be upwards of 500 miles in length! This is, indeed, a splendid panorama, requiring you to turn your head to take all in, the line of snow occupying nearly half the horizon. The nearest point of snow to the valley—part of the Goosain-Thán—is about 50 miles distant as a bird flies, but much more by the roads, which are very winding and circuitous. To the right of the prospect, forming the hill's distance, is seen the great part of the Valley of Nepal, intersected by a low range of hills running from east to west. The valley itself is 1500 feet above the level of the sea, and is surrounded or shut in on all sides by hills, varying from 6000 to 8000 feet above the sea level, or from 1500 to 3500 feet above the level of the valley. The whole of the valley of Nepal, like that of Cashmere, is supposed to have originally been under water, having formed the bottom of a large lake, the water of which had been drained off, probably by volcanic action, ages ago, long before the memory of man. In the centre of the valley is seen the sacred river, Bámhúttý, winding along; over it is a large wooded

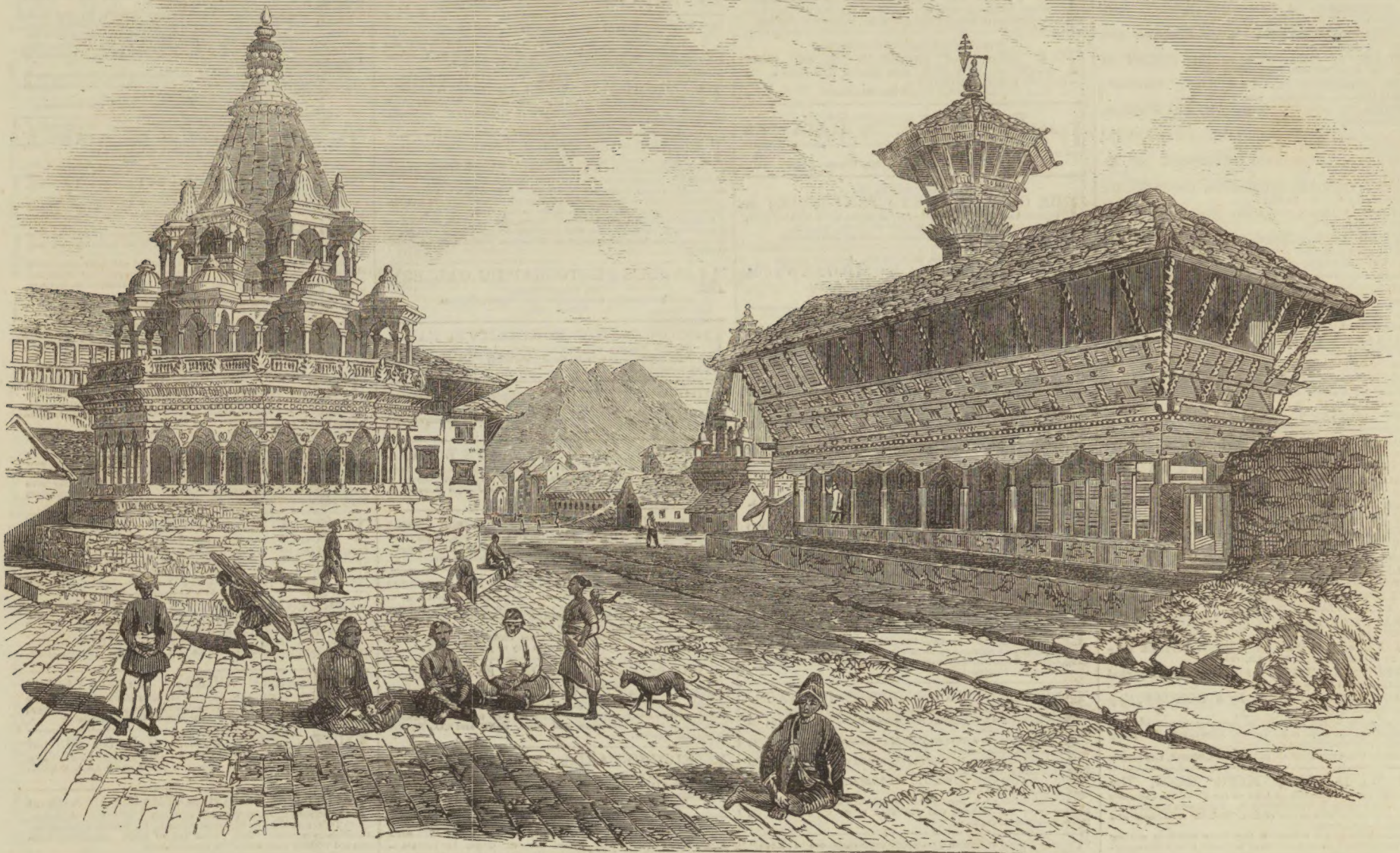
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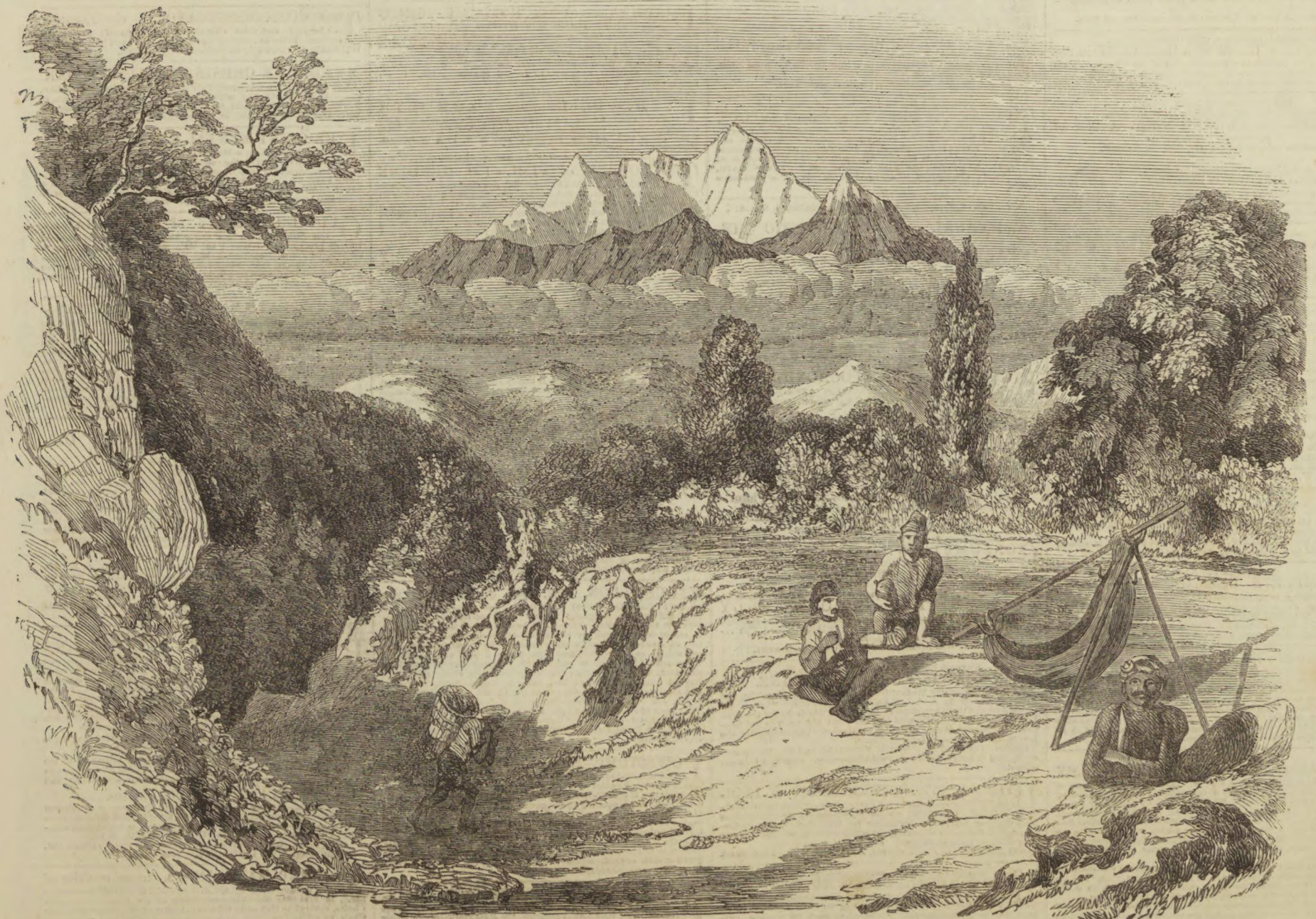
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GOOSAIN-THAN.—CHUNDURGIRI IN THE DISTANCE.—(SEE PAGE 571.)

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one hundred and six, 2296s.; one hundred and eight, 2300s.; one hundred and ten, 2304s.; one hundred and twelve, 2308s.; one hundred and four, 2312s.; one hundred and six, 2316s.; one hundred and eight, 2320s.; one hundred and ten, 2324s.; one hundred and twelve, 2328s.; one hundred and four, 2332s.; one hundred and six, 2336s.; one hundred and eight, 2340s.; one hundred and ten, 2344s.; one hundred and twelve, 2348s.; one hundred and four, 2352s.; one hundred and six, 2356s.; one hundred and eight, 2360s.; one hundred and ten, 2364s.; one hundred and twelve, 2368s.; one hundred and four, 2372s.; one hundred and six, 2376s.; one hundred and eight, 2380s.; one hundred and ten, 2384s.; one hundred and twelve, 2388s.; one hundred and four, 2392s.; one hundred and six, 2396s.; one hundred and eight, 2400s.; one hundred and ten, 2404s.; one hundred and twelve, 2408s.; one hundred and four, 2412s.; one hundred and six, 2416s.; one hundred and eight, 2420s.; one hundred and ten, 2424s.; one hundred and twelve, 2428s.; one hundred and four, 2432s.; one hundred and six, 2436s.; one hundred and eight, 2440s.; one hundred and ten, 2444s.; one hundred and twelve, 2448s.; one hundred and four, 2452s.; one hundred and six, 2456s.; one hundred and eight, 2460s.; one hundred and ten, 2464s.; one hundred and twelve, 2468s.; one hundred and four, 2472s.; one hundred and six, 2476s.; one hundred and eight, 2480s.; one hundred and ten, 2484s.; one hundred and twelve, 2488s.; one hundred and four, 2492s.; one hundred and six, 2496s.; one hundred and eight, 2500s.; one hundred and ten, 2504s.; one hundred and twelve, 2508s.; one hundred and four, 2512s.; one hundred and six, 2516s.; one hundred and eight, 2520s.; one hundred and ten, 2524s.; one hundred and twelve, 2528s.; one hundred and four, 2532s.; one hundred and six, 2536s.; one hundred and eight, 2540s.; one hundred and ten, 2544s.; one hundred and twelve, 2548s.; one hundred and four, 2552s.; one hundred and six, 2556s.; one hundred and eight, 2560s.; one hundred and ten, 2564s.; 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one hundred and ten, 2704s.; one hundred and twelve, 2708s.; one hundred and four, 2712s.; one hundred and six, 2716s.; one hundred and eight, 2720s.; one hundred and ten, 2724s.; one hundred and twelve, 2728s.; one hundred and four, 2732s.; one hundred and six, 2736s.; one hundred and eight, 2740s.; one hundred and ten, 2744s.; one hundred and twelve, 2748s.; one hundred and four, 2752s.; one hundred and six, 2756s.; one hundred and eight, 2760s.; one hundred and ten, 2764s.; one hundred and twelve, 2768s.; one hundred and four, 2772s.; one hundred and six, 2776s.; one hundred and eight, 2780s.; one hundred and ten, 2784s.; one hundred and twelve, 2788s.; one hundred and four, 2792s.; one hundred and six, 2796s.; one hundred and eight, 2800s.; one hundred and ten, 2804s.; one hundred and twelve, 2808s.; one hundred and four, 2812s.; one hundred and six, 2816s.; one hundred and eight, 2820s.; one hundred and ten, 2824s.; one hundred and twelve, 2828s.; one hundred and four, 2832s.; one hundred and six, 2836s.; one hundred and eight, 2840s.; one hundred and ten, 2844s.; one hundred and twelve, 2848s.; one hundred and four, 2852s.; one hundred and six, 2856s.; one hundred and eight, 2860s.; one hundred and ten, 2864s.; one hundred and twelve, 2868s.; one hundred and four, 2872s.; one hundred and six, 2876s.; one hundred and eight, 2880s.; one hundred and ten, 2884s.; one hundred and twelve, 2888s.; one hundred and four, 2892s.; one hundred and six, 2896s.; one hundred and eight, 2900s.; one hundred and ten, 2904s.; one hundred and twelve, 2908s.; one hundred and four, 2912s.; one hundred and six, 2916s.; one hundred and eight, 2920s.; one hundred and ten, 2924s.; one hundred and twelve, 2928s.; one hundred and four, 2932s.; one hundred and six, 2936s.; one hundred and eight, 2940s.; one hundred and ten, 2944s.; one hundred and twelve, 2948s.; one hundred and four, 2952s.; one hundred and six, 2956s.; one hundred and eight, 2960s.; one hundred and ten, 2964s.; one hundred and twelve, 2968s.; one hundred and four, 2972s.; one hundred and six, 2976s.; one hundred and eight, 2980s.; one hundred and ten, 2984s.; one hundred and twelve, 2988s.; one hundred and four, 2992s.; one hundred and six, 2996s.; one hundred and eight, 3000s.; one hundred and ten, 3004s.; one hundred and twelve, 3008s.; one hundred and four, 3012s.; one hundred and six, 3016s.; one hundred and eight, 3020s.; one hundred and ten, 3024s.; one hundred and twelve, 3028s.; one hundred and four, 3032s.; one hundred and six, 3036s.; one hundred and eight, 3040s.; one hundred and ten, 3044s.; one hundred and twelve, 3048s.; one hundred and four, 3052s.; one hundred and six, 3056s.; one hundred and eight, 3060s.; one hundred and ten, 3064s.; one hundred and twelve, 3068s.; one hundred and four, 3072s.; one hundred and six, 3076s.; one hundred and eight, 3080s.; one hundred and ten, 3084s.; one hundred and twelve, 3088s.; one hundred and four, 3092s.; one hundred and six, 3096s.; one hundred and eight, 3100s.; one hundred and ten, 3104s.; one hundred and twelve, 3108s.; one hundred and four, 3112s.; one hundred and six, 3116s.; one hundred and eight, 3120s.;



WELLS CATHEDRAL.—THE CHOIR, WITH THE RECENT RESTORATIONS.—(SEE PAGE 571.)